1	district, each district shall receive a share in the proportion that its property tax levy
2	for school purposes bears to the total school tax levy.
3	SECTION 157. 66.0585 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0435 (9) and amended
4	to read:
5	66.0435 (9) MUNICIPALITIES; PARKING FEES ON MOBILE HOMES. Any municipality
6	A licensing authority may assess parking fees at the rates under s. 66.058 this
7	section on mobile homes, as defined in s. 70.111 (19) except mobile homes which are
8	located in campgrounds licensed under s. 254.47 and mobile homes which are located
9	on land where the principal residence of the owner of the mobile home is located
10	regardless of whether or not the mobile home is occupied during all or part of any
11	calendar year.
12	SECTION 158. 66.059 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0619, and 66.0619 (1)
13	(intro.), (b) and (c), (2), (2m) (a) and (d), (4) (a) and (c) and (5) to (7), as renumbered
14	are amended to read:
15	66.0619 (1) (intro.) Any county, town, sanitary district, public inland lake
16	protection and rehabilitation district, city or village A municipality, in addition to
17	any other authority to borrow money and issue its municipal obligations, may also
18	borrow money and issue its public improvement bonds to finance the cost o
19	construction or acquisition, including site acquisition, of any revenue-producing
20	public improvement of such the municipality. In this section, unless the context of
21	subject matter otherwise requires:
22	(b) "Deficiency" means the amount by which debt service required to be paid
23	in any \underline{a} calendar year exceeds the amount of revenues estimated to be derived from
24	the ownership and operation of the public improvement for such the calendar year
25	after first subtracting from the estimated revenues the estimated cost of paying th

expenses of operating and maintaining the public improvement for such the calendar year.

- (c) "Municipality" means a county, sanitary district, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district, town, city or village.
- (2) The governing body of the municipality proposing to issue public improvement bonds shall adopt a resolution authorizing their issuance. The resolution shall set forth the amount of bonds authorized, or a sum not to exceed a stated amount, and the purpose for which the bonds are to be issued. The resolution shall prescribe the terms, form and contents of the bonds and such other matters as that the governing body deems considers necessary or advisable. The bonds may be in any denomination of not less than \$1,000, shall bear interest payable annually or semiannually, shall be payable not later than 20 years from the date of the bonds, at such times and places as that the governing body determines, and may be subject to redemption prior to maturity on such terms and conditions as that the governing body determines. The bonds may be issued either payable to bearer with interest coupons attached thereto to the bonds or may be registered under s. 67.09. The bonds may be sold at public competitive sale or by private negotiation at the discretion of the governing body. Sections 67.08 and 67.10 apply to public improvement bonds, except insofar as they are in conflict herewith with this section, in which case this section controls.
- (2m) (a) A resolution, adopted under sub. (2) by the governing body of a municipality, need not be submitted to the electors of the municipality for approval, unless within 30 days after the resolution is adopted there is filed with the clerk of the municipality a petition, conforming to the requirements of s. 8.40 and requesting a referendum thereon on the resolution, signed by electors numbering at least 10%

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- of the votes cast in the municipality for governor at the last general election. Any

 A resolution, adopted under sub. (2) at the discretion of the municipal governing

 body, may be submitted by the governing body of the municipality to the electors

 without waiting for the filing of a petition.
 - (d) The election referendum shall be held and conducted and the votes cast thereat shall be canvassed as at regular municipal elections and the results certified to the municipal clerk. A majority of all votes cast in the municipality shall decide decides the question.
 - (4) (a) Gross revenues derived from the ownership and operation of the public improvement shall be first pledged to debt service on issued public improvement bonds. When in excess of such obligation debt service, the revenues shall be are subject to all of the following requirements set by resolution or ordinance of the governing body fixing:
 - 1. The proportion of revenues of the public improvement necessary for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance thereof; and of the public improvement.
 - 2. The proportion of revenues necessary for the payment of debt service on the public improvement bonds. Such <u>The</u> revenues shall be paid into a special fund in the treasury of the municipality known as the "Public Improvement Bond Account".
 - (c) All funds on deposit in a public improvement bond account, which are not immediately required for the purposes specified in this section, shall be invested in accordance with s. 66.04 66.0605.
 - (5) Annually, on or before August 1 the officer or department of the municipality responsible for the operation of the public improvement shall file with the governing body, or its designated representative, a detailed statement setting

- forth the amount of the debt service on the public improvement bonds issued for the public improvement for the succeeding calendar year and an estimate for such that year of the total revenues to be derived from the ownership and operation of the public improvement and the total cost of operating and maintaining the public improvement.
- (6) (a) If it is determined that there will be a deficiency for the ensuing calendar year, the municipality shall make up the deficiency, but the obligation to do so shall be is limited to a sum which shall does not cause the municipality to exceed its municipal debt limits. The deficiency may be made up by the municipality from any revenues available therefor revenues, including a tax levy. The amount contributed by the municipality shall be deposited in the public improvement bond account and applied to the payment of debt service. Taxes levied under this paragraph shall are not be subject to statutory limitations of rate or amount.
- (b) The amount of any deficiency determined under par. (a) for the ensuing calendar year shall be related to the total debt service for such that year. Such The ratio shall determine determines the outstanding indebtedness of the issue to be reflected as part of the municipality's indebtedness for the year.
- (7) Whenever If revenue bonds have been issued by a municipality pursuant to law and an ordinance authorizing their issuance without limitation as to amount has been enacted by the governing body of the municipality, public improvement bonds may be issued under the ordinance with the same effect as though they were revenue bonds. Such The bonds shall be are public improvement bonds and this section shall apply thereto applies to the bonds, except that nothing contained in this subsection shall in any way impair the contract between the municipality and the holders of any outstanding revenue bonds. Whatever liens have been Liens created

1	in favor of any outstanding revenue bonds issued under the ordinance shall apply to
2	public improvement bonds so issued under this subsection. The public improvement
3	bonds shall be are payable on a parity with the revenue bonds issued under the
4	ordinance if the public improvement bonds are issued in compliance with the
5	requirements of the ordinance for the issuance of parity bonds under the ordinance.
6	SECTION 159. 66.06 of the statutes is repealed.
	Note: Replaced by s. 66.0725, created by Section 231.
	SECTION 160. Subchapter VI of chapter 66 [precedes 66.0601] of the
8	statutes is created to read:
9	CHAPTER 66
10	SUBCHAPTER VI
11	FINANCE; REVENUES
12	SECTION 161. 66.0601 (1) (title) of the statutes is created to read:
13	66.0601 (1) (title) Prohibited appropriations.
14	SECTION 162. 66.0601 (1) (b) (title) of the statutes is created to read:
15	66.0601 (1) (b) (title) Payments for abortions restricted.
16	SECTION 163. 66.0601 (1) (c) (title) of the statutes is created to read:
17	66.0601 (1) (c) (title) Payments for abortion-related activity restricted.
18	SECTION 164. 66.0603 (title) of the statutes is created to read:
19	66.0603 (title) Investments.
20	SECTION 165. 66.061 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0815, and 66.0815 (title),
21	(1) (a), (c) and (d) and (2), as renumbered, are amended to read:
22	66.0815 (title) Franchises; Public utility franchises and service
23	contracts. (1)(a) Any A city, village or town may grant to any person or corporation
24	the right to construct and operate therein a water system or to furnish light, heat or

power a public utility in the city, village or town, subject to reasonable rules and regulations prescribed by ordinance.

Note: Expands the franchise authority under sub. (1) to include any public utility.

- (c) No such ordinance shall be operative An ordinance under sub. (1) may not take effect until 60 days after passage and publication unless sooner approved by a referendum. Within that time the 60-day period electors equal in number to 20 per eent 20% of those voting at the last regular municipal election, may demand petition for a referendum. The demand petition shall be in writing and filed with the clerk. Each signer shall state his or her occupation and residence and signatures shall be verified by the affidavit of an elector. The referendum shall be held at the next regular municipal election, or at a special election within 90 days of the filing of the demand, and the petition. The ordinance shall may not be effective take effect unless approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon. This paragraph shall does not apply to extensions by a utility previously franchised by the village or, city or town.
- (d) Whenever any If a city or village at the time of its incorporation included within its corporate limits territory in which a public utility, prior to such before the incorporation, had been lawfully engaged in rendering public utility service, such the public utility shall be deemed to possess possesses a franchise to operate in such the city or village to the same extent as though such if the franchise had been formally granted by ordinance duly adopted by the governing body of such the city or village. This paragraph shall does not apply to any public utility organized under this chapter.
- (2) Service contracts. (a) Cities, villages and towns A city, village or town may contract for furnishing light, heat, water, or motor bus or other systems of public

- transportation to the municipality or to the its inhabitants thereof for a period of not more than 30 years or for an indeterminate period if the prices are subject to adjustment at intervals of not greater than 5 years. The public service commission shall have has jurisdiction relative to over the rates and service to any city, village or town where light, heat or water is furnished to such the city, village or town under any contract or arrangement, to the same extent that the public service commission has jurisdiction where that service is furnished directly to the public.
- (b) When a city, village or town has contracted for water, lighting service, or motor bus or other systems of public transportation to the municipality the cost may be raised by tax levy. In making payment to the owner of the utility a sum equal to the amount due the city, village or town from such the owner for taxes or special assessments may be deducted.
- (c) This subsection shall apply applies to every city, village and town regardless of any charter limitations on the tax levy for water or light.
- in a city, village or town fails to provide service for a period in excess of 30 days, and the owner or stockholders of the privately owned motor bus or public transportation system have announced an intention to abandon service, the governing body of the affected municipality may without referendum furnish or contract for the furnishing of other motor bus or public transportation service to the municipality and its inhabitants and to the users of the defaulting prior service for a period of not more than one year. This section shall paragraph does not authorize a municipality to hire, directly or indirectly, any strikebreaker or other person for the purpose of replacing employes of said the motor bus or public transportation system engaged in a strike.

Section 166. 66.0627 of the statutes is created to read:

66.0627 Special charges for current services. (1) In this section, "service"
includes snow and ice removal, weed elimination, street sprinkling, oiling and
tarring, repair of sidewalks or curb and gutter, garbage and refuse disposal,
recycling, storm water management, including construction of storm water
management facilities, tree care, removal and disposition of dead animals under s.
60.23 (20), soil conservation work under s. 92.115, and snow removal under s. 86.105.
(2) Except as provided in sub. (5), the governing body of a city, village or town

- (2) Except as provided in sub. (5), the governing body of a city, village or town may impose a special charge against real property for current services rendered by allocating all or part of the cost of the service to the property served. The authority under this section is in addition to any other method provided by law.
- (3) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), the governing body of the city, village or town may determine the manner of providing notice of a special charge.
- (b) Before a special charge for street tarring or the repair of sidewalks, curbs or gutters may be imposed, a public hearing shall be held by the governing body on whether the service in question will be funded in whole or in part by a special charge. Any interested person may testify at the hearing. Notice of the hearing shall be by class 1 notice under ch. 985, published at least 20 days before the hearing. A copy of the notice shall be mailed at least 10 days before the hearing to each interested person whose address is known or can be ascertained with reasonable diligence. The notice under this paragraph shall state the date, time and location of the hearing, the subject matter of the hearing and that any interested person may testify.
- (4) A special charge is not payable in instalments. If a special charge is not paid within the time determined by the governing body, the special charge is delinquent.

 A delinquent special charge becomes a lien on the property against which it is

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- imposed as of the date of delinquency. The delinquent special charge shall be included in the current or next tax roll for collection and settlement under ch. 74.
 - (5) Except with respect to storm water management, including construction of storm water management facilities, no special charge may be imposed under this section to collect arrearages owed a municipal public utility.
 - (6) If a special charge imposed under this section is held invalid because this section is found unconstitutional, the governing body may reassess the special charge under any applicable law.

NOTE: Restates s. 66.60 (16), relating to special charges, and renumbers the provision to make it a separate section within ch. 66. In addition:

1. Expands the examples in the definition of "service" to expressly include removal and disposition of dead animals under s. 60.23 (20), conservation work under s. 92.115 [as renumbered by this bill] and snow removal under s. 86.105. Previously, these services were authorized to be funded by special assessment under s. 66.345, repealed by this bill. See Section 358 of this bill.

2. Expands the examples in the definition of "service" to expressly include "recycling" to reflect prevailing interpretation and current practice.

SECTION 167. 66.064 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0807 and amended to read:

66.0807 Joint operation of public utility or public transportation system. Any

(2) A city, village or town served by any a privately owned public utility, motor bus or other systems of public transportation rendering local service may contract with the owner thereof of the utility or system for the leasing, public operation, joint operation, extension and improvement of the utility or system by the municipality; or, with funds loaned by the municipality, may contract for the stabilization by municipal guaranty of the return upon or for the purchase by instalments out of earnings or otherwise of that portion of said the public utility or system which is operated within such the municipality and any territory immediately adjacent and

object agreed upon between the parties relating to the use, operation, management, value, earnings, purchase, extension, improvement, sale, lease or control of such the utility or system property. The provisions of s. 66.07 66.0817 relating to preliminary agreement, and approval by the department of transportation or public service commission, and ratification by the electors, shall be applicable apply to the contracts authorized by this section. The department of transportation or public service commission shall, when any such a contract under this section is approved by it and consummated, cooperate with the parties in respect to making valuations, appraisals, estimates and other determinations specified in such the contract to be made by it.

NOTE: In order to facilitate public-private cooperation, deletes the referendum requirement for preliminary contracts. See, also, Section 233.

SECTION 168. 66.065 (title) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0803 (title) and amended to read:

66.0803 (title) Acquisition of public utility or bus transportation system.

SECTION 169. 66.065 (1), (2), (3), (4) and (4a) of the statutes are renumbered 66.0803 (1) (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e), and 66.0803 (1) (a) and (c) to (e), as renumbered, are amended to read:

66.0803 (1) (a) Any A town, village or city may construct, acquire or lease any plant and equipment located within or without in or outside the municipality, and including interest in or lease of land, for furnishing water, light, heat, or power, to the municipality, or to its inhabitants; may acquire a controlling portion of the stock of any corporation owning private waterworks or lighting plant and equipment; and

lighting system, including the cases where the municipality shall in the franchise have has reserved right to purchase. The character or duration of the franchise, permit or grant under which any public utility is operated, shall does not affect the power to acquire the same hereunder public utility under this subsection. Two or more public utilities owned by the same person or corporation, or 2 or more public utilities subject to the same lien or charge, may be acquired as a single enterprise under any proceeding heretofore begun or hereafter commenced, and the. The board or council may at any time agree with the owner or owners of any public utility or utilities as to on the agreed value thereof, of the utility or utilities and to may contract to purchase or acquire the same hereunder at such that value, upon such those terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon between said the board or council and said the owner or owners or owners.

- (c) The notice of the referendum shall include a general statement of the plant and equipment or part thereof it is proposed to acquire or construct be constructed.

 acquired or leased and of the manner of payment.
- (d) Referendum elections Referenda under this section shall may not be held oftener than once a year, except that a referendum so held for the acquisition, lease or construction of any of the types of property enumerated in sub. (1) shall par. (a) does not bar the holding of one referendum in the same year for the acquisition and operation of a bus transportation system by the municipality.
- (e) The provisions of subs. (2), (3) and (4) shall pars. (b) to (d) do not apply to the acquisition of any plant, equipment or public utility for furnishing water service when such the plant, equipment or utility is acquired by the municipality by dedication or without monetary or financial consideration. After a public utility is

constructed, acquired or leased under this subsection, pars. (b) to (d) do not apply to any subsequent construction, acquisition or lease in connection with that public utility.

Note: The 2nd sentence of par. (e) clarifies that once a successful referendum is held on a public utility acquisition, construction or lease, no additional referenda are required for any subsequent construction, acquisition or lease in connection with that public utility.

SECTION 170. 66.065 (5), (6) and (7) of the statutes are renumbered 66.0803 (2) (a) to (c) and amended to read:

and with a referendum vote provide, acquire, own, operate or engage in a municipal bus transportation system where no existing bus, rail or other local transportation system exists in such the municipality. Any A city, village or town in which there exists any local transportation system by similar action and referendum vote may acquire, own, operate or engage in the operation of a municipal bus transportation system upon acquiring the local transportation system by voluntary agreement with the owners thereof of the system, or pursuant to law, or upon securing a certificate from the department of transportation under s. 194.23.

- (b) Any A street motor bus transportation company operating pursuant to ch.

 194 shall, by acceptance of authority under that chapter, be deemed to have consented to a purchase of its property actually used and useful for the convenience of the public by the municipality in which the major part of such the property is situated or operated.
- (c) Any Acity, village or town providing or acquiring a motor bus transportation system under the provisions of this section may finance such the construction or purchase in any manner now authorized in respect of for the construction or purchase of a public utility.

SECTION 171. 66.066 (title), (1) to (1m) and (2) (intro.) and (a) to (i) of the statutes, as affected by 1997 Wisconsin Act 35, are renumbered 66.0621 (title), (1) to (3) and (4) (intro.) and (a) to (i), and 66.0621 (1) (a) and (b), (2), (3) and (4) (intro.) and (a) to (i), as renumbered, are amended to read:

66.0621 (1) (a) "Municipality" means any a city, village, town, county, commission created by contract under s. 66.30 66.0301, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district established under s. 33.23, 33.235 or 33.24, metropolitan sewerage district created under ss. 66.20 to 66.26 or 66.88 to 66.918 200.01 to 200.15 and 200.21 to 200.65, town sanitary district under subch. IX of ch. 60, a local professional baseball park district created under subch. III of ch. 229 or a municipal water district or power district under ch. 198 and any other public or quasi-public corporation, officer, board or other public body empowered to borrow money and issue obligations to repay the same money and obligations out of revenues. "Municipality" does not include the state or a local exposition district created under subch. II of ch. 229.

(b) For purposes of financing under this section, "public "Public utility" means any revenue producing facility or enterprise owned by a municipality and operated for a public purpose as defined in s. 67.04 (1) (b) or undertaken by a municipality under s. 66.067 including garbage incinerators, toll bridges, swimming pools, tennis courts, parks, playgrounds, golf links, bathing beaches, bathhouses, street lighting, city halls, village halls, town halls, courthouses, jails, schools, cooperative educational service agencies, hospitals, homes for the aged or indigent, child care centers, as defined in s. 231.01 (3c), regional projects, waste collection and disposal operations, sewerage systems, local professional baseball park facilities and any other necessary public works projects undertaken by a municipality.

- (2) Nothing in this This section shall be construed to does not limit the authority of any a municipality to acquire, own, operate and finance in the manner
- 3 provided in this section a source of water and necessary transmission facilities,
- 4 including all real and personal property, beyond its corporate limits. A source of
- 5 water 50 miles beyond a municipality's corporate limits shall be within the
- 6 municipality's authority.

- (3) Any A municipality may, by action of its governing body, provide for purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility, motor bus or other systems of public transportation from the general fund, or from the proceeds of municipal obligations, including revenue bonds. Any An obligation created pursuant to subs. (2) to (4) shall under sub. (4) or (5) is not be considered an indebtedness of such the municipality, and shall not be included in arriving at the constitutional debt limitation.
- (4) (intro.) Where If payment of obligations is provided by revenue bonds, the following is the procedure for payment shall be in the manner following:
- (a) 1. The governing body of the municipality, by ordinance or resolution, shall order the issuance and sale of bonds, executed as provided in s. 67.08(1) and payable at such times not exceeding 40 years from the date thereof of issuance, and at such places, as that the governing body of such the municipality shall determine, which determines. The bonds shall be payable only out of the special redemption fund. Each such bond shall include a statement that it is payable only from the special redemption fund, naming the ordinance or resolution creating it, and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of such the municipality. The bonds may be issued either as registered bonds under s. 67.09 or as coupon bonds payable to bearer. Bonds shall

- be sold in such the manner and upon such the terms as determined by the governing body deems for the best interests of said the municipality.
 - 2. Interest, if any, on bonds shall be paid at least annually to bondholders. Payment of principal on the bonds shall commence not later than 3 years after the date of issue or 2 years after the estimated date that construction will be completed, whichever is later. Thereafter After the commencement of the payment of principal on the bonds, at least annually, the municipality shall make principal payments and, if any, interest payments to bondholders or provide by ordinance or resolution that payments be made into a separate fund for payment to bondholders as specified in the ordinance or resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds. The amount of the annual debt service payments made or provided for shall be reasonable in accordance with prudent municipal utility management practices.
 - 3. All such revenue bonds may contain a provision authorizing redemption thereof of the bonds, in whole or in part, at stipulated prices, at the option of the municipality on any interest payment date. The governing body of a municipality may provide in any a contract for purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility, that payment thereof shall be made in such bonds at not less than 95% of the par value thereof of the bonds.
 - (b) All moneys received from any bonds issued under this section shall be applied solely for purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility, and in the payment of the cost of any subsequent necessary additions, improvements and extensions. Bonds issued under this section shall be secured by a pledge of the revenues of the public utility to the holders of the bonds and to the holders of any

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coupons of the bonds and may be additionally secured by a mortgage lien upon the public utility to the holders of the bonds and to the holders of any coupons of the bonds. If a mortgage lien is created by ordinance or resolution, the lien shall be is perfected by publication of the ordinance or resolution or by recording of the ordinance or resolution in the records of the municipality. In addition, the municipality may record the lien by notifying the register of deeds of the county in which the public utility is located concerning its issuance of bonds. If the register of deeds receives notice from the municipality, the register of deeds shall record any mortgage lien created. The public utility shall remain remains subject to the pledge and, if created, the mortgage lien until the payment in full of the principal and interest of the bonds. Upon repayment of bonds for which a mortgage lien has been created, the register of deeds shall, upon notice from the municipality, record a satisfaction of the mortgage lien. Any holder of a bond or of any coupons attached to a bond may either at law or in equity protect and enforce this pledge and, if created, the mortgage lien and compel performance of all duties required of the municipality by this section. Any A municipality may provide for additions, extensions and improvements to a public utility that it owns by additional issues of bonds under this section. Such The additional issues of bonds shall be are subordinate to all prior issues of bonds under this section, but a municipality may in the ordinance or resolution authorizing bonds permit the issue of additional bonds on a parity therewith. Any with prior issues. A municipality may issue new bonds under this section to provide funds for refunding any outstanding municipal obligations, including interest, issued for any of the purposes stated in sub. (1m) (3). Refunding bonds issued under this section are subject to all of the following provisions:

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- 1. Refunding bonds may be issued to refinance more than one issue of outstanding municipal obligations notwithstanding that such the outstanding municipal obligations may have been issued at different times and may be secured by the revenues of more than one public utility. Any such public Public utilities may be operated as a single public utility, subject however to contract rights vested in holders of bonds or promissory notes being refinanced. A determination by the governing body of a municipality that any refinancing is advantageous or necessary to the municipality shall be is conclusive.
- 4. The refunding bonds shall are not be considered an indebtedness of such a municipality, and shall not be included in arriving at the constitutional debt limitation.
- 5. The governing body of a municipality may, in addition to other powers conferred by this section, include a provision in any ordinance or resolution authorizing the issuance of refunding bonds pledging all or any part of the revenues of any public utility or utilities or combination thereof originally financed or, extended or improved from the proceeds of any of the municipal obligations being refunded, and pledging all or any part of the surplus income derived from the investment of any a trust created in relation to the refunding.
- 6. This subsection, without reference to any other laws of this state, shall constitute constitutes full authority for the authorization and issuance of refunding bonds hereunder and for the doing of all other acts authorized by this subsection to be done or performed and such the refunding bonds may be issued hereunder under this subsection without regard to the requirements, restrictions or procedural provisions contained in any other law.

(c) The governing body of a municipality shall, in the ordinance or resolution
authorizing the issuance of bonds, establish a system of funds and accounts and
provide for sufficient revenues to operate and maintain the public utility and to
provide fully for annual debt service requirements of bonds issued under this section
The governing body of a municipality may establish a fund or account for
depreciation of assets of the public utility.

- (d) If a governing body of a municipality creates a depreciation fund under par.
 (c) it shall use the funds set aside to restore any deficiency in the special redemption fund specified in par. (e) for the payment of the principal and interest due on the bonds and for the creation and maintenance of any reserves established by the bond ordinance or resolution to secure these payments. If the special redemption fund is sufficient for these purposes, moneys in the depreciation fund may be expended for repairs, replacements, new constructions, extensions or additions of the public utility. Any accumulations Accumulations of the depreciation fund may be invested, and if invested, the income from the investment shall be deposited in the depreciation fund.
- (e) The governing body of the a municipality shall by ordinance or resolution create a special fund in the treasury of the municipality to be identified as "the special redemption fund" into which shall be paid the amount which shall be is set aside for the payment of the principal and interest due on the bonds and for the creation and maintenance of any reserves established by bond ordinance or resolution to secure these payments.
- (f) At the close of the public utility's fiscal year, if any surplus has accumulated in any of the above funds specified in this subsection, it may be disposed of in the order set forth under s. 66.069 (1) (c) 66.0811 (2).

- (g) The reasonable cost and value of any service rendered to such a municipality by such a public utility shall be charged against the municipality and shall be paid by it in instalments.
- (h) The rates for all services rendered by such a public utility to the a municipality or to other consumers, shall be reasonable and just, taking into account and consideration the value of the said public utility, the cost of maintaining and operating the same public utility, the proper and necessary allowance for depreciation thereof of the public utility, and a sufficient and adequate return upon the capital invested.
- (i) The governing body shall have full power to of a municipality may adopt all ordinances and resolutions necessary to carry into effect this subsection. Any An ordinance or resolution providing for the issuance of bonds may contain such provisions or covenants, without limiting the generality of the power to adopt such an ordinance or resolution, as is deemed are necessary or desirable for the security of bondholders or the marketability of the bonds, including. The provisions or covenants may include but are not limited to provisions as relating to the sufficiency of the rates or charges to be made for service, maintenance and operation, improvements or additions to and sale or alienation of the public utility, insurance against loss, employment of consulting engineers and accountants, records and accounts, operating and construction budgets, establishment of reserve funds, issuance of additional bonds, and deposit of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds or revenues of the public utility in trust, including the appointment of depositories or trustees. Any An ordinance or resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds or other obligations payable from revenues of a public utility shall constitute constitutes a

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- 1 contract with the holder of any bonds or other obligations issued pursuant to such
 2 the ordinance or resolution.
 - **SECTION 172.** 66.066 (2) (j) of the statutes is repealed.

Note: Repeals an archaic provision of the statutes regulating proceedings relating to a public utility that were begun prior to May 6, 1911.

SECTION 173. 66.066 (2) (k) to (m), (4) and (5) of the statutes are renumbered 66.0621 (4) (j) to (L), (5) and (6), and 66.0621 (4) (j) to (L) and (5), as renumbered, are amended to read:

66.0621 (4) (j) Under this paragraph, the The ordinance or resolution required under par. (c) may set apart bonds equal to the amount of any secured debt or charge subject to which a public utility may be purchased, acquired, leased, constructed, extended, added to or improved, and. The ordinance or resolution shall set aside for interest and debt service fund from the income and revenues of the public utility a sum sufficient to comply with the requirements of the instrument creating the lien, or, if the instrument does not make any provision for it, the ordinance or resolution shall fix the amount which shall be set aside into a secured debt fund from month to month for interest on the secured debt, and a fixed amount or proportion not exceeding a stated sum, which shall be not less than one percent 1% of the principal, to be set aside into the fund to pay the principal of the debt. Any surplus after satisfying the debt may be transferred to the special redemption fund. Public utility bonds set aside for the debt may from time to time be issued to an amount sufficient with the amount then in the debt service fund to pay and retire the debt or any portion of it; the. The bonds may be issued at not less than 95% of the par value in exchange for, or satisfaction of, the secured debt, or may be sold in the manner provided in this paragraph, and the proceeds applied in payment of the secured debt

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of a municipality and the owners of any a public utility acquired, purchased, leased, constructed, extended, added to or improved under this paragraph may, upon such terms and conditions as are satisfactory, contract that public utility bonds providing for the secured debt or for the whole purchase price shall be deposited with a trustee or depository and released from deposit from time to time on the terms and conditions necessary to secure the payment of the debt.

- Any A municipality purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to or improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility subject to a mortgage or deed of trust by the vendor or the vendor's predecessor in title to secure the payment of outstanding and unpaid bonds made by the vendor or the vendor's predecessor in title, may readjust, renew, consolidate or extend the obligation evidenced by the outstanding bonds and continue the lien of the mortgage, securing the same mortgage by issuing bonds to refund the outstanding mortgage or revenue bonds at or prior to before their maturity, which. The refunding bonds shall be are payable only out of a special redemption fund to be created and set aside by ordinance or resolution under par. (e). The refunding bonds shall be secured by a mortgage lien upon the public utility, and the municipality is authorized to may adopt all ordinances or resolutions and take all proceedings, following the procedure under this subsection. The lien shall have has the same priority on the public utility as the mortgage securing the outstanding bonds, unless otherwise expressly provided in the proceedings of the governing body of the municipality.
- (L) 1. If the governing body of any a municipality, by ordinance or resolution, declares its intentions to authorize the issuance or sale of revenue bonds under this

section, the governing body may, prior to issuance of the bonds and in anticipation of their sale, authorize the issuance of bond anticipation notes by the adoption of a resolution or ordinance. The notes shall be named "bond anticipation notes.". Bond anticipation notes may be issued for the purposes for which the municipality has authority to issue revenue bonds. The ordinance or resolution authorizing the bond anticipation notes shall state the purposes for which the bond anticipation notes are to be issued and shall set forth a covenant of the municipality to issue the revenue bonds in an amount sufficient to retire the outstanding bond anticipation notes. The ordinance or resolution may contain other covenants and provisions, including a description of the terms of the revenue bonds to be issued. The municipality may pledge revenues of the public utility to payment of the principal and interest on the bond anticipation notes. Prior to issuance of the bond anticipation notes, the governing body may adopt an ordinance or resolution authorizing the revenue bonds.

- 2. Bond anticipation notes may be issued for periods of up to 5 years and may, by ordinance or resolution of the governing body of a municipality, be refunded one or more times, if the refunding bond anticipation notes do not exceed 5 years in term and if they will be paid within 10 years after the date of issuance of the original bond anticipation notes. Bond anticipation notes shall be executed as provided in s. 67.08 (1) and may be registered under s. 67.09. These notes shall state the sources from which they are payable. Bond anticipation notes are not an indebtedness of the municipality issuing them, and no lien may be created or attached with respect to any property of the municipality as a consequence of the issuance of such the notes.
- 3. Any funds derived from the issuance and sale of revenue bonds under this section and issued subsequent to the execution and sale of bond anticipation notes shall constitute a trust fund, and such the fund shall be expended first for the

- payment of principal and interest of such the bond anticipation notes, and then may be expended for such other purposes as are set forth in the ordinance or resolution authorizing the revenue bonds. No bond anticipation notes may be issued unless a financial officer of the municipality certifies to the governing body of the municipality that contracts with respect to additions, improvements and extensions are to be let and that the proceeds of such the notes shall be are required for the payment of such the contracts.
- 4. Following the issuance of the bond anticipation notes, revenues of the public utility may be paid into a fund to pay principal and interest on the bond anticipation notes, which moneys or any part of them may, by the ordinance or resolution authorizing the issuance of bond anticipation notes, be pledged for the payment of the principal of and interest on such the notes. The ordinance or resolution shall pledge to the payment of the principal of the notes the proceeds of the sale of the revenue bonds in anticipation of the sale of which the notes were authorized to be issued and may provide for use of revenue of the public utility or other available funds for payment of principal on the notes. The notes shall constitute are negotiable instruments.
- 6. Any A municipality authorized to issue or sell bond anticipation notes under this paragraph may, in addition to the revenue sources or bond proceeds, appropriate funds out of its annual tax levy for the payment of such the notes. The payment of such the notes out of funds from a tax levy shall is not be construed as constituting an obligation of such the municipality to make any other such appropriation.
- 7. Such bond Bond anticipation notes shall constitute are a legal form of investment for municipal funds under s. 66.04 (2) 66.0605 (1).

	(5) Any A municipality which may own, purchase, acquire, lease, construct,
	extend, add to, improve, conduct, control, operate or manage any public utility may
	alse, by action of its governing body, in lieu of issuing bonds or levying taxes and in
	addition to any other lawful methods of paying obligations, provide for or secure the
	payment of the cost of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending,
	adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility
	by pledging, assigning or otherwise hypothecating, shares of stock evidencing a
	controlling interest therein in a public utility, or the net earnings or profits derived,
	or to be derived, from the operation of the public utility. The municipality may enter
31.	into the contracts and may mortgage the public utility and issue obligations to carry
	out this subsection. Any \underline{A} municipality may issue additional obligations under this
	subsection or elsewhere in this section, but those obligations shall be are subordinate
	to all prior obligations, except that the municipality may in the ordinance or
	resolution authorizing obligations under this subsection permit the issue of
	additional obligations on a parity with those previously issued.
}	

SECTION 174. 66.067 of the statutes as affected by 1997-Wisconsin Act 24, is repealed.

Note: Repeals s. 66.067, relating to permissible public works projects, since the substance of the section has been incorporated into s. 66.0621 (1) (b).

SECTION 175. 66.068 (title) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0805 (title) and amended to read:

66.0805 (title) Management of municipal public utility by commission.

SECTION 176. 66.068 (1) of the statutes is repealed.

Note: The repealed subsection is restated as s. 66.0805 (1), created by Section 232.

SECTION 177. 66.068(2) to (4) of the statutes are renumbered 66.0805(2) to (4), and 66.0805(3) and (4), as renumbered, are amended to read:

number a president and a secretary. They from its membership. The commission may appoint and establish the compensation of a manager. The commission may command the services of the city, village or town engineer and may employ and fix the compensation of such subordinates as shall be necessary. They The commission may make rules for their own its proceedings and for the government of their the department. They The commission shall keep books of account, in the manner and form prescribed by the department of transportation or public service commission, which shall be open to the public.

Note: The 2nd sentence restates a portion of s. 66.068(1), repealed by Section 176.

(4) (a) It may be provided The governing body of the city, village or town may provide that departmental expenditures be audited by such the commission, and if approved by the president and secretary of the commission, be paid by the city, village or town clerk and treasurer as provided by s. 66.042 66.0607; that the utility receipts be paid to a bonded cashier or cashiers appointed by the commission, to be turned over to the city, village or town treasurer at least once a month; and that the commission have such designated general powers in the construction, extension, improvement and operation of the utility as shall be designated. Where in any municipality. Actual construction work shall be under the immediate supervision of the board of public works or corresponding authority.

(b) If water mains have been installed or extended in a municipality and the cost thereof of installation or extension has been in some instances assessed against

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SECTION 177

the abutting owners and in other instances paid by the municipality or $\frac{1}{2}$ utility therein, it may be provided by, the governing body of such the municipality may provide that all persons who paid any such the assessment against any lot or parcel of land may be reimbursed the amount of such the assessment regardless of when such assessment was made or paid. Such reimbursement Reimbursement may be made from such funds or earnings of said the municipal utility or from such funds of the municipality as the governing body determines.

> NOTE: The new sentence at the end of par. (a) restates s. 66.068 (5), repealed by SECTION 178.

SECTION 178. 66.068 (5) of the statutes is repealed.

Note. The repealed provision is restated in renumbered s. 66.0805 (4) (a). See SECTION 177.

- Section 179. 66.068(6) and (7) of the statutes are renumbered 66.0805(5) and (6) and amended to read:
- 66.0805 (5) Two or more public utilities acquired as a single enterprise hereunder may be operated under this section as a single enterprise.
- (6) In a 2nd, 3rd or 4th class city, a village or a town, the council or board may provide for the operation of a public utility or utilities by the board of public works or by another officer or officers, in lieu of the commission above provided for in this section.
- SECTION 180. 66.069 (title) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0809 (title) and amended to read:
- 66.0809 (title) Charges; outside services Municipal public utility 19 20 charges.
 - SECTION 181. 66.069 (1) (title) of the statutes is repealed.



SECTION 182. 66.069(1)(a) to (bn) of the statutes affected by 1997 Wisconsin (b) are renumbered 66.0809(1) to (5), and 66.0809(1), (2), (3), (4) (intro.) and (a) and (5) (a) (intro.) and (b) to (d), as renumbered, are amended to read:

a town, village or city operating a public utility may, by ordinance, fix the initial rates and shall provide for this collection monthly, bimonthly or quarterly in advance or otherwise. The rates shall be uniform for like service in all parts of the municipality and shall include the cost of fluorinating the water. The rates may also include standby charges to property not connected but for which such public utility facilities have been made available. The charges shall be collected by the treasurer or other officer or employe designated by the city, village or town.

NOTE: Authorizes, as an alternative to the treasurer collecting utility charges, a city, village or town to designate another officer to collect the charges. Apparently, in a number of municipalities, utility commissions have their own bonded clerk collect charges.

- (2) If, on June 21, 1996, it is the practice of a governing body of a town, village or city operating a public utility to collect utility service charges using a billing period other than one permitted under par. (a) sub. (1), the governing body may continue to collect utility service charges using that billing period.
- (3) Except as provided in pars. (bg) and (bn) subs. (4) and (5), on October 15 in each year notice shall be given to the owner or occupant of all lots or parcels of real estate to which utility service has been furnished prior to October 1 by a public utility operated by any a town, city or village and payment for which is owing and in arrears at the time of giving such the notice. The department in charge of the utility shall furnish the treasurer with a list of all such the lots or parcels of real estate for which utility service charges are in arrears, and the notice shall be given by the treasurer, unless the governing body of the city, village or town shall authorize such authorizes

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notice to be given directly by the department. Such The notice shall be in writing and shall state the amount of such arrears, including any penalty assessed pursuant to the rules of such the utility; that unless the same amount is paid by November 1 thereafter a penalty of 10% of the amount of such arrears will be added thereto; and that unless such the arrears, with any such added penalty, shall be are paid by November 15 thereafter, the same arrears and penalty will be levied as a tax against the lot or parcel of real estate to which utility service was furnished and for which payment is delinquent as above specified. Such. The notice may be served by delivery to either such the owner or occupant personally, or by letter addressed to such the owner or occupant at the post-office address of such the lot or parcel of real estate. On November 16 the officer or department issuing the notice shall certify and file with the clerk a list of all lots or parcels of real estate, giving the legal description thereof, to the owners or occupants of, for which notice of arrears in payment were was given as above specified and for which arrears still remain unpaid, and stating the amount of such arrears together with the added and penalty thereon as herein provided. Each such delinquent amount, including such the penalty, shall thereupon become becomes a lien upon the lot or parcel of real estate to which the utility service was furnished and payment for which is delinquent, and the clerk shall insert the same delinquent amount and penalty as a tax against such the lot or parcel of real estate. All proceedings in relation to the collection of general property taxes and to the return and sale of property for delinquent taxes shall apply to said the tax if the same it is not paid within the time required by law for payment of taxes upon real estate. Under this paragraph subsection, if an arrearage is for utility service furnished and metered by the utility directly to a mobile home unit in a licensed mobile home park, the notice shall be given to the owner of the mobile home unit and

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- the delinquent amount shall become becomes a lien on the mobile home unit rather than a lien on the parcel of real estate on which the mobile home unit is located. A lien on a mobile home unit may be enforced using the procedures under s. 779.48(2). This paragraph subsection does not apply to arrearages collected using the 4 . procedure under s. 66.60 (16) 66.0627.
 - (4) (intro.) A municipal utility may use the procedures under par. (b) sub. (3) to collect arrearages for electric service only if one of the following applies:
 - (a) The municipality has enacted an ordinance that authorizes the use of the procedures under par. (b) sub. (3) for the collection of arrearages for electric service provided by the municipal utility.
 - (5) (a) (intro.) This paragraph subsection applies only if all of the following conditions are met:
 - (b) If this paragraph subsection applies, a municipal public utility may use par. (b) sub. (3) to collect arrearages incurred after the owner of a rental dwelling unit has provided the utility with written notice under subd. 1. par. (a) only if the municipality complies with at least one of the following:
 - 1. In order to comply with this subd. 2. a. subdivision, a municipal public utility shall send bills for water or electric service to a customer who is a tenant in the tenant's own name. Each time that a municipal public utility notifies a customer who is a tenant that charges for water or electric service provided by the utility to the customer are past due for more than one billing cycle, the utility shall also serve a copy of the notice on the owner of the rental dwelling unit in the manner provided in s. 801.14(2). If a customer who is a tenant vacates his or her rental dwelling unit, and the owner of the rental dwelling unit provides the municipal public utility, no later than 21 days after the date on which the tenant vacates the rental dwelling

unit, with a written notice that contains a forwarding address for the tenant and the
date that the tenant vacated the rental dwelling unit, the utility shall continue to
send past-due notices to the customer at his or her forwarding address until the
past-due charges are paid or until notice has been provided under par. (b) sub. (3)

- 2. In order to comply with this subd. 2. b. subdivision, if a customer who is a tenant has charges for water or electric service provided by the utility that are past due, the municipal public utility shall serve notice of the past—due charges on the owner of the rental dwelling unit within 14 days of the date on which the tenant's charges became past due. The municipal public utility shall serve notice in the manner provided in s. 801.14 (2).
- (c) A municipal public utility may demonstrate compliance with the notice requirements of subd. 2. a. or b. par. (b) 1. or 2. by providing evidence of having sent the notice by U.S. mail.
- (d) If this paragraph subsection applies and a municipal public utility is permitted to collect arrearages under par. (b) sub. (3), the municipal public utility shall provide all notices under par. (b) sub. (3) to the owner of the property.

SECTION 183. 66.069 (1) (c) and (d) of the statutes are renumbered 66.0811 (2) and (3) and amended to read:

66.0811 (2) The income of a <u>municipal</u> public utility ewned by a <u>municipality</u>, shall first be used to make payments to meet operation, maintenance, depreciation, interest, and debt service fund requirements, local and school tax equivalents, additions and improvements, and other necessary disbursements or indebtedness. Beginning with taxes levied in 1995, payable in 1996, payments for local and school tax equivalents shall at least be equal to the payment made on the property for taxes levied in 1994, payable in 1995, unless a lower payment is authorized by the

1	governing body of the municipality. Income in excess of these requirements may be
2	used to purchase and hold interest bearing bonds, issued for the acquisition of the
3	utility, or; bonds issued by the United States or any municipal corporation of this
4	state, or; insurance upon the life of an officer or manager of such the utility;; or may
5	be paid into the general fund.
6	(3) Any A city, town or village may use funds derived from its water plant $\frac{above}{above}$
7	such as are necessary to meet operation, maintenance, depreciation, interest and
8	debt service funds, new construction or equipment or other indebtedness, for
9	sewerage construction work other than such as that which is chargeable against
10	abutting property; or they may turn such the funds may be placed into the general
11	fund to be used for general city purposes, or may place such funds in a special fund
12	to be used for special municipal purposes.
13	SECTION 184. 66.069 (1) (e) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0811 (1) and
14	amended to read:
15	66.0811 (1) $\underline{\text{Any}}$ $\underline{\text{A}}$ city, village or town owning a public utility shall be is entitled
16	to the same rate of return as permitted for privately owned utilities.
17	SECTION 185. $66.069(2)$ of the statutes is renumbered 66.0813 , and $66.0813(1)$,
18	(2), (3) (a), (5) and (6), as renumbered, are amended to read:
19	66.0813 (1) Any A town, town sanitary district, village or city owning water,
20	light or power plant or equipment may serve persons or places outside its corporate
21	limits, including adjoining municipalities not owning or operating a similar utility,
22	and may interconnect with another municipality, whether contiguous or not, and for
23	such these purposes may use equipment owned by such the other municipality.
24	(2) So much of such plant Plant or equipment, except water plant or equipment
25	or interconnection property in any municipality so interconnected, as shall be

situated in another municipality shall be is taxable in such the other municipality

pursuant to under s. 76.28.

- ordinance fix the limits of such utility service in unincorporated areas. Such The ordinance shall delineate the area within which service will be provided and the municipal utility shall have has no obligation to serve beyond the area so delineated. Such area. The delineated area may be enlarged by a subsequent ordinance. No such ordinance shall be under this paragraph is effective to limit any obligation to serve which may have existed at the time that the ordinance was adopted.
- to furnish sewerage service to a prison, which is located in an area which has been incorporated since that agreement was made, may be amended to provide that the city or village will also furnish water service to the prison. An agreement amended under this paragraph subsection fixes the nature and geographical limits of the water and sewer service unless altered by a change in the agreement, notwithstanding s. 196.58 (5). A change in use or ownership of property included under an agreement amended under this paragraph subsection does not alter the terms and limitations of that agreement.
- (6) Any A town, village or city owning a public utility, or the board of any municipal public utility appointed under s. 66.068 66.0805, may enter into agreements with any other such towns, villages or cities owning public utilities, or any other such boards of municipal public utilities, for mutual aid in the event of an emergency or disaster in any of their respective service areas. Such The agreements may include, but are not limited to, provisions for the movement of employes and equipment in and between the service areas of the various participating

other terms.

1	municipalities for the purpose of rendering such aid and, for the reimbursement of
2	a municipality rendering such aid by the municipality receiving the aid.
3	SECTION 186. 66.07 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0817, and 66.0817 (intro.)
4	and (1) to (6), as renumbered, are amended to read:
5	66.0817 Sale or lease of municipal public utility plant. (intro.) Any A
6	town, village or city may sell or lease any complete public utility plant owned by it,
7	in manner the following manner:
8	(1) A preliminary agreement with the prospective purchaser or lessee shall be
9	authorized by a resolution or ordinance containing a summary of the terms proposed,
10	of the disposition to be made of the proceeds, and of the provisions to be made for the
11	protection of holders of obligations against such the plant or against the municipality
12	on account thereof. Such of the plant. The resolution or ordinance shall be published
13.	at least one week before adoption, as a class 1 notice, under ch. 985. It The resolution
14	or ordinance may be adopted only at a regular meeting and by a majority of all the
15	members of the governing body.
16	(2) The preliminary agreement shall fix the price of sale or lease, and provide
17	that if the amount fixed by the department of transportation or public service
18	commission shall be larger is greater, the price shall be that fixed by the department
19	or commission.
2 0	(3) The municipality shall submit the preliminary agreement when executed
21	to the department of transportation or public service commission, which shall
22	determine whether the interests of the municipality and of the its residents thereof
23	will be best served by the sale or lease, and if it so determines, shall fix the price and

- (4) The After the price and other terms are fixed under sub. (3), the proposal shall then be submitted to the electors of the municipality. The notice of the referendum shall include a description of the plant, and a summary of the preliminary agreement, and of the price and terms as fixed by the department of transportation or public service commission. If a majority voting on the question chall vote votes for the sale or lease, the board or council shall be authorized to may consummate the same sale or lease, upon the terms and at a price not less than fixed by the department of transportation or public service commission, with the proposed purchaser or lessee or any other with whom better terms approved by the department of transportation or public service commission can be made.
- (5) Unless the sale or lease is consummated within one year of the referendum, or the time is extended by the department of transportation or public service commission, the proceedings shall be are void.
- (6) If the municipality has revenue or mortgage bonds outstanding relating to such the utility plant and which by their terms may not be redeemed concurrently with the sale or lease transaction, an escrow fund with a domestic bank as trustee may be established for the purpose of holding, administering and distributing such that portion of the sales or lease proceeds as may be necessary to cover the payment of the principal, any redemption premium and interest which will accrue on the principal through the earliest retirement date of the bonds. During the period of the escrow arrangement such the funds may be invested in securities or other investments as described in s. 201.25 (1) (a), (b), (dm) and (j), 1969 stats., and in deposits or certificates of deposit with any state or national bank doing business in this state 66.0603 (1).

NOTE: 1. The references in sub. (1) to "resolution or ordinance" are affected by the treatment of s. 66.06 by Sections 159 and 231, which delete the current provision that the phrase "resolution or ordinance", when used in specified sections, means "ordinance" only. Thus, the references to "resolution or ordinance" in sub. (1) will now include either kind of action, not just "ordinance".

2. Revises, in sub. (6), the cross-reference to permitted investments in sub. (6) by replacing the reference to the 1969 statutes with the current provision setting forth authorized investments by municipalities.

213

SECTION 187. Subchapter VILLED of chapter 66 [precedes 66.0701] of the

statutes is created to read: CHAPTER 66 3 SUBCHAPTER VII 4 SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS 5 SECTION 188. 66.0707 (2) of the statutes is created to read: 6 66.0707 (2) A city, village or town may impose a special charge under s. 66.0627 7 against real property in an adjacent city, village or town that is served by current 8 $services\ rendered\ by\ the\ municipality\ imposing\ the\ special\ charge\ if\ the\ municipality$ 9 in which the property is located approves the imposition by resolution. The owner 10 of the property is entitled to the use and enjoyment of the service for which the special 11 charge is imposed on the same conditions as the owner of property within the city, 12 village or town. 13 NOTE: Expands the scope of s. 66.65, renumbered s. 66.0707, to include special charges. Currently, the provision is limited to special assessments against property in an adjacent city, village or town that abuts and benefits from a public work or improvement. See Sections 510 and 511 of this bill. SECTION 189. 66.0709 (title) of the statutes is created to read: 14 66.0709 (title) Preliminary payment of improvements funded by 15 special assessments. 16 SECTION 190. 66.0709 (1) of the statutes is created to read: 17 66.0709 (1) In this section: 18

1	(a) "Local governmental unit" has the meaning given in s. 66.0713 (1) (c).
2	(b) "Public improvement" has the meaning given in s. 66.0713 (1) (d).
3	SECTION 191. 66.071 (title) of the statutes is renumbered 62.69 (title).
4	SECTION 192. 66.071 (intro.) of the statutes is repealed.
	Note: The repealed provision is restated as s. 62.69 (1). See Section 16 of this bill.
- 5	SECTION 193. 66.071 (1) (title) of the statutes is renumbered 62.69 (2) (title).
6	SECTION 194. 66.071 (1) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 62.69 (2) (c) and
7	amended to read:
8	62.69 (2) (c) Water rates shall be collected in the manner and by any one whom
9	the common council may from time to time determine determines, and shall be
10	accounted for and paid to such the other officials in such the manner and at such the
11	times as that the council may from time to time prescribe. Such persons prescribes.
12	Persons collecting water rates shall give a bond to cover all the duties in such an
13	amount as may be prescribed by the council. Final accounting shall be made to the
14	comptroller and final disposition of money shall be made to the city treasurer.
15	SECTION 195. 66.071 (1) (b) of the statutes is renumbered 62.69 (2) (a) and
16	amended to read:
17	62.69 (2) (a) The words In this subsection, "commissioner of public works" in
18	sub. (1) shall be construed to mean and have reference to includes any board of public
19	works, or commissioner of public works, or other officer of any the city having control
20	of the city's public works therein, and all acts authorized to be done by such
21	commissioner except for the enforcement of regulations approved by the council shall
22	require the approval of the council before they shall have any force or effect.

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SECTION 196. 66.071 (1) (c) to (j) of the statutes are renumbered 62.69 (2) (d) to (L), and 62.69 (2) (e), (f), (g) 2. (intro.) and a., (h) and (k), as renumbered, are amended to read:

62.69 (2) (e) Water rates shall be are due and payable upon such date or dates as the common council may provide by regulation provides. To all water rates remaining unpaid 20 days thereafter after the due date, there shall be added a penalty of 5 per cent 5% of the amount of such rates due, and if such the rates shall remain unpaid for 10 days thereafter additional days, water may be turned off the premises, subject to the payment of such delinquent rates, and in such cases where. If the supply of water is turned off as above provided, water shall may not be again turned on to said the premises until all delinquent rates and penalties, and a sum not exceeding \$2 as provided for by regulation for turning the water off and on, shall have been are paid. The same penalty and charge may be made when payment is made to a collector sent to the premises. On or before each day when such the date on which rates become due and payable as aforesaid, a written or printed notice or bill shall be mailed or personally delivered to the occupant or, upon written request, to the owner wherever the at the location the owner shall state states, of all premises subject to the payment of water rates, stating the amount due, the time when and the place where such the rates can be paid, and the penalty for neglect of payment.

(f) All water rates for water furnished to any building or premises, and the cost of repairing meters, service pipes, stops or stop boxes, shall be are a lien on the lot, part of lot or parcel of land on which such the building or premises shall be situated is located. If any water rates or bills for the repairing of meters, service pipes, stops or stop boxes remain unpaid on the first day of October, in any year 1, the same unpaid rates or bills shall be certified to the city comptroller of such city on or before

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the first day of November next following 1, and shall be placed by the comptroller upon the tax roll and collected in the same manner as other taxes on real estate are collected in said the city. The charge for water supplied by the city in all premises where meters are attached and connected, shall be at rates fixed by the commissioner of public works and for the quantity indicated by the meter. If in any case, the commissioner of public works shall determine determines that the quantity indicated by the meter is materially incorrect or if a meter has been off temporarily on account of due to repairs, the commissioner of public works shall determine in the best manner in the commissioner's power estimate the quantity used, and such determination shall be the determination is conclusive. No water rate or rates duly assessed against any property shall may be thereafter remitted or changed except by the common council of such city. Under this paragraph, if an unpaid charge or bill is for utility service furnished and metered by the waterworks directly to a mobile home unit in a licensed mobile home park, the delinquent amount shall become is a lien on the mobile home unit rather than a lien on the parcel of real estate on which the mobile home unit is located. A lien on a mobile home unit may be enforced using the procedures under s. 779.48 (2).

(g) 2. (intro.) If this paragraph applies, the commissioner of public works may use par. (e) (f) to collect unpaid charges and bills incurred after the owner of a rental dwelling unit has provided the commissioner of public works with written notice under subd. 1. only if the commissioner of public works complies with at least one of the following:

a. In order to comply with this subd. 2. a., the commissioner of public works shall send bills for water service to a customer who is a tenant in the tenant's own name. Each time that a commissioner of public works notifies a customer who is a

tenant that charges for water service provided by the waterworks to the customer are past due for more than one billing cycle, the commissioner of public works shall also serve a copy of the notice on the owner of the rental dwelling unit in the manner provided in s. 801.14 (2). If a customer who is a tenant vacates his or her rental dwelling unit, and the owner of the rental dwelling unit provides the commissioner of public works, no later than 21 days after the date on which the tenant vacates the rental dwelling unit, with a sworn affidavit that contains a forwarding address for the tenant, the date that the tenant vacated the rental dwelling unit and a meter reading reflecting the service for which the tenant is responsible, the commissioner of public works shall continue to send past—due notices to the customer at his or her forwarding address until the past—due charges are paid or until the past—due charges have been certified to the comptroller under par. (e) (f).

(h) The city commissioner of public works of a city may issue a permit to the county in which it the city is located, to any national home for disabled soldiers, or to any other applicant to obtain water from the city's water system for use outside of the limits of the city; and for that purpose to connect any pipe that is laid outside of the city limits with water pipe in the city. No permit may be issued until the applicant files with the commissioner of public works a bond in such sum and with such surety as the commissioner shall approve, conditioned approves on the condition: that the applicant will obey the rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner of public works for the use of the water; that the applicant will pay all charges fixed by the commissioner for the use of the water as measured by a meter to be approved by the commissioner, which charges shall include including the proportionate cost of fluoridating the water and, except as to water furnished directly to county or other municipal properties, shall which may not be less than

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one-quarter more than those charged to the inhabitants of the city for like use of water; that the applicant will pay to the city a water pipe assessment if the property to be supplied with water has frontage on any thoroughfare forming the city boundary line in which a water main has been or shall be laid, and at the rate prescribed by the commissioner of public works; if the property to be supplied does not front on a city boundary but is distant therefrom from a boundary, that a main pipe of the same size, class and standard as terminates at the city boundary shall be extended, and the entire cost shall be paid by the applicant for the extension; that the water main shall be laid according to city specifications and under city inspection; that the water main and appliances shall become the absolute property of the city, without any compensation therefor, whenever for the main or appliances. if the property supplied with water by the extension or any part thereof shall be of the property is annexed to or in any manner become becomes a part of the city; and that the applicant will pay to the city all damages whatever that it may sustain sustains, arising in any way out of the manner in which the connection is made or water supply is used. In case of granting a permit to any a county or to any a national home for disabled soldiers, the commissioner of public works may waive the giving of a bond. Every permit shall be issued upon the understanding that the city shall in no event ever be is not liable for any damage in case of failure to supply water by reason of any condition beyond its control.

(k) The commissioner of public works may also make rules and regulations for the proper ventilating and trapping of all drains, soil pipes and fixtures hereafter constructed to connect with or be used in connection with the sewerage or water supply of the city. The common council may provide by ordinance for the enforcement of such the rules and regulations, and may prescribe proper including penalties and

punishment for disobedience of the same. The commissioner of public works may also make rules to regulate the use of vent, soil, drain, sewer or water pipes in all buildings in said the city, which hereafter shall be proposed to be connected with the city water supply or sewerage, specifying the dimensions, strength and material of which the same shall be made, and. The commissioner may prohibit the introduction into any building of any style of water fixture, tap or connection, the use of which shall have been determined to be dangerous to health or for any reason unfit to be used, and the. The commissioner of public works shall require a rigid inspection by a skilled and competent inspector under the direction of the commissioner of public works of all plumbing and draining work and water and sewer connections, hereafter done or made in any building in the city, and unless the same work and connections are done or made according to rules of the commissioner of public works, and approved by the commissioner of public works, no connection of the premises with the city sewerage or water supply shall be allowed may be made.

SECTION 197. 66.071 (2) of the statutes is renumbered 62.69 (3) and amended to read:

- 62.69 (3) UTILITY DIRECTORS. (a) The term In this subsection, "electric plant" as used in this section shall mean means a plant for the production, transmission, delivery and furnishing of electric light, heat or power directly to the public.
- (b) If the city shall have determined decides to acquire an electric plant or any other public utility in accordance with the provisions of this section, the mayor of such city, prior to the city taking possession of such the property, shall appoint, subject to the confirmation of the council, 7 persons of recognized business experience and standing to act as the board of directors for such the utility. Two of such persons shall be appointed for a term of 2 years, 2 for a term of 4 years, 2 for a

term of 6 years, and one for a term of 8 years. Thereafter successors Successors shall be appointed in like manner for terms of 10 years each. Any such A director may be removed by the mayor with the approval of the council for misconduct in office or for unreasonable absence from meetings of the directors.

manager experienced in the management of electric plants or other like public utilities and, fix his or her compensation and the other terms and conditions of employment and te remove him or her at pleasure, subject to the terms and conditions of his or her employment; advise and consult with the manager and other employes as to any matter pertaining to maintenance, operation or extension of such the utility; and perform such other duties as ordinarily devolve upon a board of directors of a corporation organized under ch. 180 not inconsistent with this section and the laws governing 1st class cities. No money shall may be raised or authorized to be raised by said the board of directors other than from revenues derived from the operation of the utility, except by action of the council.

- (d) The manager appointed by the board of directors shall have complete management and control of may manage and control the utility, subject to the powers herein conferred upon the board of directors and the council under this subsection and shall have power to may appoint assistants and all other employes which the manager deems considers necessary and fix their compensation and other terms and conditions of employment, except that the board of directors may prescribe rules for determining the fitness of persons for positions and employment.
- (e) The council shall fix the compensation, if any, of members of the board of directors and shall have the powers herein conferred upon it and such has other powers as it now possesses with reference to electric plants and other public utilities.

1	SECTION 198. 66.0711 (1) of the statutes is created to read:
2	66.0711 (1) In this section:
3	(a) "Local governmental unit" has the meaning given in s. 66.0713 (1) (c).
4	(b) "Public improvement" has the meaning given in s. 66.0713 (1) (d).
5	SECTION 199. 66.0713 (10) (title) of the statutes is created to read:
6	66.0713 (10) (title) LEGALITY OF PROCEEDINGS; CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE.
7	SECTION 200. 66.0715 (title) of the statutes is created to read:
8	66.0715 (title) Deferral of special assessments; payment of special
9	assessments in instalments.
.0	SECTION 201. 66.0715 (1) of the statutes is created to read:
11	66.0715 (1) DEFINITIONS. In this section:
12	(a) "Governing body" has the meaning given in s. 66.0713 (1) (b).
13	(b) "Local governmental unit" has the meaning given in s. 66.0713 (1) (c).
14	(c) "Public improvement" has the meaning given in s. $66.0713(1)(d)$.
15	SECTION 202. 66.0719 (1) of the statutes is created to read:
16	66.0719 (1) In this section:
17	(a) "Local governmental unit" has the meaning given in s. 66.0713 (1) (c).
18	(b) "Public improvement" has the meaning given in s. 66.0713 (1) (d).
19)	SECTION 203. 66.072 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0825 and 66.0825 (2) to
20	(4), (5) (a) and (b) and (6), as renumbered, are amended to read:
21)	66.082 (2) The fund of each utility district shall be provided by taxation of the
22	property in such the district, upon an annual estimate by the department in charge
23	of public works in cities and villages, and by the town chairperson in towns, filed by
24	October 1. Separate account shall be kept of each district fund.

- (3) In towns a majority vote and in villages and cities a three-fourths vote of all the members of the governing body shall be is required to thus establish utility districts and by a like vote districts may be vacated, altered, or consolidated, vacate, alter or consolidate a utility district.
- (4) Before the vote is effective to establish, vacate, alter or consolidate a utility district, a hearing shall be held as provided in s. 66.60 (7) 66.0703 (7) (a). In towns the notice may be given by posting in 3 public places in said the town, one of which shall be in the proposed district, at least 2 weeks prior to such the hearing.
- (5) (a) When any If a town board establishes a utility district under this section the board may also, if a town sanitary district is in existence for the town, dissolve said the sanitary district in which case. If the sanitary district is dissolved, all assets, liabilities and functions of the sanitary district shall be taken over by the utility district.
- (b) All functions performed by a sanitary district and assumed by a utility district under this subsection shall remain subject to regulation by the public service commission as if no transfer had occurred.
- (6) Whenever If a municipality, within which a utility district is located, is consolidated with another municipality which provides the same or similar services for which the district was established, but on a municipality—wide basis rather than on a utility district basis as provided in this section, the fund of the utility district shall become becomes part of the general fund of the consolidated municipality; thereupon said and the utility district shall be abolished terminates. This section shall also apply applies to consolidations completed prior to, on and after June 30, 1965.

SECTION 204. 66.0721 (title) of the statutes is created to read:

1	66.0721 (title) Special assessments on certain farmland for
2	construction of sewerage or water system.
3	SECTION 205. 66.0727 (4) of the statutes is created to read:
4	66.0727 (4) This section does not preclude a city, village or town from using any
5	other lawful method to compel a railroad corporation to pay its proportionate share
6	of a street, alley or public highway improvement.
	NOTE: Restates s. 66.699, which is repealed by Section 521.
7	SECTION 206. 66.0729 (6) of the statutes is created to read:
8	66.0729 (6) This section does not preclude a city, village or town from using any
9	other lawful method to compel a railroad corporation to pay its proportionate share
10	of a street, alley or public highway improvement.
	Note: Restates s. 66.699, which is repealed by Section 521.
(11)	SECTION 207. 66.073 of the statutes, as affected by 1997 Wisconsm Acts 85 and
11)	2944 is renumbered 66.0825, and 66.0825, (2), (3) (f), (g) and (h), (4) (a), (5) (b), (c), (e),
<u></u>	(f) and (i), (6) (intro.), (a), (f), (g), (h) and (o), (7), (8) (a) 3. and 4., (b) and (c), (9), (10),
14	(11), (12), (13) (intro.), (b), (d), (e), (g), (j), (k), (L), (m), (n) and (o), (14), (15), (16) (b),
15	(17) and (18), as renumbered, are amended to read:
19	66.0828/(2) FINDING AND DECLARATION OF NECESSITY. It is declared that the
17	operation of electric utility systems by municipalities of this state and the
18	improvement of the systems through joint action in the fields of the generation,
19	transmission and distribution of electric power and energy is are in the public
20	interest; that there is a need in order to ensure the stability and continued viability
21	of the municipal systems to provide for a means by which municipalities which
22	operate the systems may act jointly in all ways possible, including development of

coordinated bulk power and fuel supply programs and efficient, community-based

- energy systems; and that, the necessity in the public interest for the provisions hereinafter enacted in this section is declared as a matter of legislative determination.
- (3) (f) "Person" means a natural person, a public agency, cooperative or private corporation, limited liability company, association, firm, partnership, or business trust of any nature whatsoever, organized and existing under the laws of any state or of the United States.
- property of any nature whatsoever, together with all parts thereof, and appurtenances thereto, used or useful in the generation, production, transmission, distribution, purchase, sale, exchange, or interchange of electric power and energy, or any interest therein or right to capacity thereof and the acquisition of fuel of any kind for any such these purposes, including, but not limited to; the acquisition of fuel deposits and the acquisition or construction and operation of facilities for extracting fuel from natural deposits, for converting it for use in another form, for burning it in place, for transportation, storage and reprocessing or for any energy conservation measure which involves public education or the actual fitting and application of a device.
- (h) "Public agency" means any municipality or other municipal corporation, political subdivision, governmental unit, or public corporation created under the laws of this state or of another state or of the United States, and any state or the United States, and any person, board, or other body declared by the laws of any state or the United States to be a department, agency or instrumentality thereof of the state or the United States.

- (4) (a) Any combination of municipalities of the state which operate operates facilities for the generation or, transmission or distribution of electric power and energy may, by contract with each other, establish a separate governmental entity to be known as a municipal electric company to be used by such the contracting municipalities to effect joint development of electric energy resources or production, distribution and transmission of electric power and energy in whole or in part for the benefit of the contracting municipalities. The municipalities party to the contract may amend the contract as provided therein in the contract.
- (5) (b) The establishment and organization of a governing body of the company which shall be a board of directors in which all powers of the company are vested. The contract may provide for the creation by the board of an executive committee of the board to which the powers and duties may be delegated as the board shall specify specifies.
- (c) The number of directors, the manner of their appointment, terms of office and compensation, if any, and the procedure for filling vacancies on the board. Each contracting municipality shall have the power to may appoint one member to the board of directors and shall be entitled to may remove that member at will.
- (e) The voting requirements for action by the board; but, unless. Unless specifically provided otherwise, a majority of directors shall constitute constitutes a quorum and a majority of the quorum shall be is necessary for any action taken by the board.
- (f) The duties of the board which shall include the obligation to comply or to cause compliance with this section and the laws of the state and in addition, with each and every term, provision and covenant in the contract creating the company on its part to be kept or performed.

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1	(i) The term of the contract, which may be a definite period or until rescinded
2	or terminated, and the method, if any, by which the contract may be rescinded or
3	terminated, but that the. The contract may not be rescinded or terminated so long
4	as while the company has bonds outstanding, unless provision for full payment of
5	such the bonds, by escrow or otherwise, has been made pursuant to the terms of the
6	bonds or the resolution, trust indenture or security instrument securing the bonds.
7 .	(6) POWERS. (intro.) The general powers of an electric company shall include
8	the power to:
9	(a) Plan, develop, acquire, construct, reconstruct, operate, manage, dispose of,
10	participate in, maintain, repair, extend or improve one or more projects within or
11	outside the state and act as agent, or designate one or more other persons
12	participating in a project to act as its agent, in connection with the planning,
13	acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, repair, extension or improvement
14	of such the project.
15	(f) Contract with any person or public agency within or outside the state, for
16	the construction of any project or for the sale or transmission of electric power and
17	energy generated by any project, or for any interest therein in a project or any right
18	to capacity thereof of a project, on such terms and for such period of time as its board
19	of directors shall determine determines.
20	(g) Purchase, sell, exchange, transmit or distribute electric power and energy
21	within and outside the state in such the amounts as it shall determine to be necessary
22	and appropriate to make the most effective use of its powers and to meet its

responsibilities, and to enter into agreements with any person or public agency with

respect to such the purchase, sale, exchange, or transmission, on such terms and for

such the period of time as that its board of directors shall determine determines. A

- company may not sell power and energy at retail unless requested to do so by a municipal member within the service area of that municipal member.
 - (h) Acquire, own, hold, use, lease as lessor or lessee, sell or otherwise dispose of, mortgage, pledge, or grant a security interest in any real or personal property, commodity or service or interest therein in any real or personal property, commodity or service, subject to s. 182.017 (7).
 - (o) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, invest any funds held in reserve or sinking funds, or any funds not required for immediate disbursement, including the proceeds from the sale of any bonds, in such obligations, securities and other investments as that the company deems proper.
 - (7) PUBLIC CHARACTER. An electric company established by contract under this section shall constitute constitutes a political subdivision and body public and corporate of the state, exercising public powers, separate from the contracting municipalities. It shall have has the duties, privileges, immunities, rights, liabilities and disabilities of a public body politic and corporate but shall does not have taxing power.
 - (8) (a) 3. Purchase agreements entered into under subd. 2. may, in addition to the provisions authorized under subd. 2., contain other terms and conditions that the company and the purchasers determine, including provisions whereby obligating the purchaser is obligated to pay for power irrespective of whether energy is produced or delivered to the purchaser or whether any project contemplated by any such agreement under subd. 2. is completed, operable or operating, and notwithstanding suspension, interruption, interference, reduction or curtailment of the output of such the project.

- 4. Purchase agreements entered into under subd. 2. may be for a term covering the life of a project or for any other term, or for an indefinite period. The contract created under sub. (5) or a purchase agreement may provide that if one or more of the purchasers defaults in the payment of its obligations under a purchase agreement, the remaining purchasers which also have purchase agreements shall be required to accept and pay for and shall be are entitled proportionately to use or otherwise dispose of the power and energy to be purchased by the defaulting purchaser.
- (b) The obligations of a municipality under a purchase agreement with a company or arising out of the default by any other purchaser with respect to such an a purchase agreement shall not be construed to constitute are not debt of the municipality. To the extent provided in the purchase agreement, such the obligations shall constitute special obligations of the municipality, payable solely from the revenues and other moneys derived by the municipality from its municipal electric utility and shall be treated as expenses of operating a municipal electric utility.
- (c) The contract also may provide for payments in the form of contributions to defray the cost of any purpose set forth in the contract and as advances for any such purpose in the contract subject to repayment by the company.
- any other person or public agency, excess power and energy produced or owned by it not required by any of the contracting municipalities for such consideration and for such period and upon such terms and conditions as it may determine to any other person or public agency determines.

- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section or any other statute, nothing shall prohibit prohibits a company from undertaking any project in conjunction with or owning any project jointly with any person or public agency.
- (10) REGULATION. An electric company created under this section shall be deemed to be is a "public utility" for purposes of ch. 196, except that the terms and conditions and the rates at which a company sells power and energy for resale shall not be are not subject to regulation or alteration by the public service commission.
- (11) Types of Bonds. (a) An electric company may issue such types of bonds as it may determine it determines, subject only to any agreement with the holders of particular bonds, including bonds as to which the principal and interest are payable exclusively from all or a portion of the revenues from one or more projects, or from one or more revenue producing contracts made by the company with any person or public agency, or from its revenues generally, or which may be additionally secured by a pledge of any grant, subsidy, or contribution from any public agency or other person, or a pledge of any income or revenues, funds, or moneys of the company from any source whatsoever.
- (b) A company may from time to time issue its bonds in such principal amounts as that the company deems necessary to provide sufficient funds to carry out any of its corporate purposes and powers, including the establishment or increase of reserves, interest accrued during construction of a project and for a period not exceeding one year after the completion of construction of a project, and the payment of all other costs or expenses of the company incident to and necessary or convenient to carry out its corporate purposes and powers.

- (c) Neither the members of the board of directors of a company nor any person executing the bonds shall be is liable personally on the bonds by reason of the issuance thereof of the bonds.
- (d) The bonds of an electric company (, and such the bonds shall so state on their face) shall, are not be a debt of the municipalities which are parties to the contract creating the company or of the state and neither the state nor any such municipality shall be is liable thereon on the bonds nor in any event shall such are the bonds be payable out of any funds or properties other than those of the company.
- authorized by resolution of the board of directors and may be issued under such the resolution or under a trust indenture or other security instrument in one or more series and shall bear such date or the dates, mature at such time or the times, bear interest at such rate or the rates, be in such denomination or the denominations, be in the form of coupon bonds or registered bonds under s. 67.09, have such the rank or priority, be executed in such the manner, be payable in such the medium of payment, at such place or the places, and be subject to such the terms of redemption, with or without premium, as such that the resolution, trust indenture or other security instrument may provide provides, and without limitation by the provisions of any other law limiting amounts, maturities or interest rates.
- (b) The bonds may be sold at public or private sale as the company may provide provides and at such price or the prices as that the company shall determine determines.
- (c) In case any of the officers whose signatures appear on any bonds or coupons shall cease If an officer whose signature appears on a bond or coupon ceases to be such officers an officer before the delivery of such obligations, such signatures shall,

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nevertheless, be the obligation, the signature is valid and sufficient for all purposes, 1 the same as if the officers officer had remained in office until such delivery. 2 (13) COVENANTS. (intro.) The company shall have power may in connection 3 with the issuance of its bonds to: 4 (b) Redeem the bonds, to covenant for their redemption and to provide the 5 terms and conditions thereof of the redemption. 6 (d) Covenant and prescribe as to events of default and terms and conditions 7 upon which any or all of its bonds shall become or may be declared due before 8 maturity, as to the terms and conditions upon which such the declaration and its 9 consequences may be waived and as to the consequences of default and the remedies 10. of bondholders. 11 (e) Covenant as to the mortgage or pledge of or the grant of a security interest 12 in any real or personal property and all or any part of the revenues from any project 13 or projects or any revenue producing contract or contracts made by the company with 14 any person or public agency to secure the payment of bonds, subject to such existing 15 agreements with the holders of bonds as may then exist. 16 (g) Covenant as to the purposes to which the proceeds from the sale of any bonds 17 then or thereafter to be issued may be applied, and the pledge of such the proceeds 18 to secure the payment of the bonds. 19 (j) Covenant as to the procedure by which the terms of any contract with or for 20 the benefit of the holders of bonds may be amended or abrogated, the amount of 21

bonds, the holders of which must consent thereto to amendment or abrogation, and

the manner in which such consent may be given.

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- properties or investments, and the use and disposition of insurance proceeds. (L) Covenant as to the vesting in a trustee or one or more trustees, within or outside the state, of such those properties, rights, powers and duties in trust as that
- (m) Covenant as to the appointing and providing for the duties and obligations of a paying agent or one or more paying agents or other fiduciaries within or outside
- be necessary or convenient or desirable in order to secure its bonds, or in the absolute discretion of the company tend to make the bonds more marketable; notwithstanding that such the covenants, acts or things may not be enumerated herein; it being the intention hereof to give the in this subsection. A company power to may do all things in the issuance of bonds and in the provisions for security thereof of the bonds which are not inconsistent with the constitution of the state.
- (o) Execute all instruments necessary or convenient in the exercise of the powers herein granted in this subsection or in the performance of covenants or duties, which may contain such covenants and provisions, as that any purchaser of the bonds of the company may reasonably require requires.
- (14) Refunding bonds. A company may issue refunding bonds for the purpose of paying any of its bonds at or prior to maturity or upon acceleration or redemption. Refunding bonds may be issued at such the time prior to the maturity or redemption of the refunded bonds as that the company deems to be in the public interest. The refunding bonds may be issued in sufficient amounts to pay or provide the principal

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of the bonds being refunded, together with any redemption premium thereon on the bonds, any interest accrued or to accrue to the date of payment of such the bonds, the expenses of issue of the refunding bonds, the expenses of redeeming the bonds being refunded, and such the reserves for debt service or other capital or current expenses from the proceeds of such the refunding bonds as may be required by the resolution, trust indenture or other security instruments. The issue of refunding bonds, the maturities and other details thereof of, the security therefor for, the rights of the holders thereof of, and the rights, duties and obligations of the company in respect of the same shall be refunding bonds are governed by the provisions of this section relating to the issue of bonds other than refunding bonds insofar as the same may be to the extent that the provisions are applicable.

- (15) Bonds eligible for investment. Bonds issued by a company under this section are hereby made securities in which all All public officers and agencies of the state and all political subdivisions, of the state and all insurance companies, trust companies, banks, savings banks, savings and loan associations, investment companies, executors, administrators, trustees and other fiduciaries may properly and legally invest funds, including capital in their control or belonging to them. Such, in bonds issued by a company under this section. The bonds are hereby made securities which may properly and legally be deposited with and received by any officer or agency of the state or any political subdivision for any purpose for which the deposit of bonds or obligation of the state or any political subdivision is now or may hereafter be authorized by law.
- (16) (b) The property of a company, including any proportional share of any property owned by a company in conjunction with any other person or public agency, is declared to be public property used for essential public and governmental purposes

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and such the property or proportional share, a company and its income snail be are
exempt from all taxes of the state or any state public body except that for each project
owned or partly owned by it, a company shall make payments-in-lieu-of-taxes to
the state equal to the amount which would be paid to the state under ss. 76.01 to
76.26 for such the project or share thereof of the project if it were deemed to be owned
by a company under s. 76.02 (2). The payment shall be determined, administered
and distributed by the state in the same manner as the taxes paid by companies
under ss. 76.01 to 76.26.

- (17) Successor. A company shall, if the contract so provides, be the successor to any nonprofit corporation, agency or any other entity theretofore previously organized by such the contracting municipalities to provide the same or a related function, and the company shall be is entitled to all rights and privileges and shall assume all obligations and liabilities of the other entity under existing contracts to which the other entity is a party.
- (18) Other statutes. The powers granted under this section do not limit the powers of municipalities to enter into intergovernmental cooperation or contracts or to establish separate legal entities under s. 66.30 ss. 66.0301 to 66.0311 or any other applicable law, or otherwise to carry out their powers under applicable statutory provisions, nor shall such do the powers granted under this section limit the powers reserved to municipalities by state law.

SECTION 208. 66.0735 of the statutes as created by 1997 Wiscontain Arth 1997 is renumbered 66.0822 and 66.0822 (5) (q), as renumbered, is amended to read:

66.0822(5) (q) Invest any funds held in reserve or sinking funds, or any funds not required for immediate disbursement, including the proceeds from the sale of any

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bonds, in such obligations, securities and other investments as the authority deems 1 proper in accordance with s. 66.04 (2) 66.0603 (1). 2 **SECTION 209.** 66.074 of the statutes is repealed. 3 NOTE: Repealed as obsolete. Section 66.074 grants authority to cities, villages and towns in connection with ice plants, fuel depots and landing fields. Current municipal authority regarding airports is contained in ch. 114. SECTION 210. 66.075 of the statutes is repealed. 4 Note: Repealed as obsolete. Section 66.075 authorizes counties, cities, villages and towns of over 5,000 population to construct and maintain public slaughterhouses. SECTION 211. 66.076 (title) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0821 (title) and 5 amended to read: 6 66.0821 (title) Sewerage system, service charge and storm water 7 <u>systems</u>. 8 SECTION 212. 66.076 (1) of the statutes, as affected by 1997 Wisdom Acts 524 is renumbered 66.0821 (2) (a) and amended to read: 66.0821 (2) (a) 1. In addition to all other methods provided by law, any a 11 municipality may construct, acquire or lease, extend or improve any plant and 12 equipment within or without its corporate limits for the collection, transportation, 13 storage, treatment and disposal of sewage or storm water and surface water, 14 including the necessary lateral, main and interceptor sewers necessary in connection 15 therewith, and any a town, village or city may arrange for such the service to be 16 furnished by a metropolitan sewerage district or joint sewerage system. Except as

provided in s. 66.60 (6m), payment for a sewerage project described in this

paragraph, or any part of such project, may be provided from the general fund, from

taxation, special assessments, sewerage service charges, or from the proceeds of

either municipal obligations, revenue bonds or from any combination of these enumerated methods of financing.

Note: The deleted sentence is restated as s. 66.0813 (3) (a) by Section 241.

2. If the extension of a sewer line or water main that is described under par.

(a) <u>subd. 1.</u> is required because of a new subdivision, as defined in s. 236.02 (12), or commercial development, the municipality may recoup some or all of the costs that it has incurred for the extension by a method described under <u>par. (a) subd. 1.</u> or by any other method of financing agreed to by the municipality and the developer. If a person, whose property is outside of the subdivision for which a developer is paying, or has paid, the costs of a sewerage project under this <u>paragraph subdivision</u>, connects an extension into the sewerage project after the amount is established that the developer is required to pay under this <u>paragraph subdivision</u>, that person shall pay to the developer an amount determined by the public service commission. The public service commission shall promulgate rules to determine the amount that such a person shall pay to a developer. The rules promulgated under this <u>paragraph subdivision</u>, shall be based on the benefits accruing to the property that connects an extension into the sewerage project.

SECTION 213. 66.076 (1m) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0821 (1) (intro.) and amended to read:

66.0821 (1) (intro.) In this section, "municipality":

(a) "Municipality" means any a town, village, city or metropolitan sewerage district created under ss. $66.20\ 200.01$ to $66.26\ 200.15$ or under ss. $66.88\ 200.21$ to $66.918\ 200.65$.

SECTION 214. 66.076 (2) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0821 (3) (b) and amended to read:

66.0821 (3) (b) Where payment If funding under par. (a) in whole or in part is made by the issue and sale of revenue bonds, the payments shall be made as provided in s. 66.066. The provisions of s. 66.066 which are 66.0621 to the extent not inconsistent with this section are made a part of this section. The term. In this paragraph, "public utility" as used in s. 66.066 shall for this purpose include 66.0621 includes the sewerage system, accessories, equipment and other property, including land. The mortgage or revenue bonds or mortgage certificates shall do not constitute an indebtedness of the municipality but shall and may be secured only by the sewerage system and its revenue, and the franchise provided for in this section.

SECTION 215. 66.076 (3) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0821 (6) and amended to read:

premises on a judgment of foreclosure and sale, the price paid for the same shall premises may not exceed the amount of the judgment and the costs of sale to and including the recording of the sheriff's deed. The purchaser on the foreclosure sale may operate and maintain said the sewerage system and collect sewerage service charges, and for that purpose shall be is deemed to have a franchise from the municipality. The term "purchaser" shall include includes the purchaser's successors or assigns. The rates to be charged, in addition to the contributions, if any, which the municipality has obligated itself to make toward the capital or operating costs of the plant, shall be sufficient to meet the requirements of operation, maintenance, repairs, depreciation, interest and an amount sufficient to amortize the judgment debts and all additional capital costs which the purchaser contributes to the plan over a period not exceeding 20 years, and in. In addition to the foregoing. the purchaser of the promises shall be entitled to may earn a reasonable amount, as

SECTION 215

determined by the public service commission, on the actual amount of the purchaser's investment in the premises represented by the purchase price of the premises, plus any additions made to the <u>same investment</u> by the purchaser or minus any payments made by the municipality on account of <u>such the</u> investments. The municipality may at any time by payment reduce <u>such the</u> investment of the purchaser and after full payment of the purchase price plus the cost of subsequent improvements the premises shall revert to the municipality. So long as While the premises are owned by the private purchaser, the <u>same premises</u> shall be considered a public utility and be <u>are</u> subject to ch. 196 so far as to the extent applicable.

SECTION 216. 66.076 (4) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0821 (4) (a) and amended to read:

service charges in such an amount as to meet all or part of the requirements for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, extension, operation, maintenance, repair and depreciation of the sewerage system, and for the payment of all or part of the principal and interest of any indebtedness incurred thereof for those purposes, including the replacement of funds advanced by or paid from the general fund of the municipality. Service charges made by a metropolitan sewerage district to any town, village or city shall in turn be levied by such the town, village or city against the individual sewer system users within the corporate limits of such the municipality, and the responsibility for collecting such municipality shall collect the charges and promptly remitting same remit them to the metropolitan sewerage district shall lie with such municipality. Delinquent charges shall be collected in accordance with sub. (7) (4) (c).



SECTION 217. 66.076 (5) (a) of the statutes has affected by 1997 Misconsin Action in renumbered 66.0821 (4) (b) and amended to read:

66.0821 (4) (b) For the purpose of making equitable charges for all services rendered by the sanitary sewerage system to the municipality or to citizens, corporations and other users, the property benefited thereby by the system may be classified, taking into consideration the volume of water, including surface or drain waters, the character of the sewage or waste and the nature of the use made of the sewerage system, including the sewage disposal plant. The charges may also include standby charges to property not connected but for which such sewerage system facilities have been made available.

SECTION 218. 66.076 (5) (b) of the statutes as entented by 1997 Wisconsin Act is renumbered 66.0821 (4) (c).

SECTION 219. 66.076 (6) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0821 (3) (c) and amended to read:

66.0821 (3) (c) Any municipality may pledge, assign or otherwise hypothecate the net earnings or profits derived or to be derived from a sewerage system to secure the payment of the costs of purchasing, constructing or otherwise acquiring a sewerage system or any part thereof of a sewerage system, or for extending or improving such the sewerage system, in the manner provided in s. 66.066 (4) as the same has been and from time to time may be amended or recreated 66.0621 (5).

SECTION 220. 66.076 (7) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0821 (4) (c) and amended to read:

66.0821 (4) (c) Sewerage service charges shall be collected and taxed and shall be a lien upon the property served in the same manner as water rates are taxed and collected under s. 66.069 (1) or 66.071 (1) (e), so far as 62.69 (2) (f) or 66.0809 to the

extent applicable, except that charges of a metropolitan sewerage district created under ss. 66.88 200.21 to 66.918 200.65 shall be assessed and collected as provided in s. 66.91 200.55 (5).

SECTION 221. 66.076 (8) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0821 (2) (b) and amended to read:

66.0821 (2) (b) The governing body of any a municipality, and the officials in charge of the management of the sewerage system as well as other officers of the municipality, shall be are governed in the discharge of their powers and duties under this section by s. 66.069 ss. 66.0809 to 66.0813 or 66.071 (1) (e), which are hereby made a part of this section so far as applicable and not inconsistent herewith 62.69 (2) (f), to the extent consistent with this section, or, in the case of a metropolitan sewerage district created under ss. 66.88 200.21 to 66.918 200.65, by ss. 66.91 200.55 and 66.912 200.59.

SECTION 222. 66.076 (9) of the statutes are affected by 1997 Wisconsin Act 534 is renumbered 66.0821 (5) (a) and amended to read:

66.0821 (5) (a) If any a user of a service complains to the public service commission that rates, rules and practices are unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory, or if a holder of a mortgage or revenue bond or mortgage certificate or other evidence of debt, secured by a mortgage on the sewerage system or any part thereof of the system or pledge of the income of sewerage service charges, complains that rates are inadequate, the public service commission shall investigate the complaint. If there appears to be sufficient cause for the complaint, the commission shall set the matter for a public hearing upon 10 days' notice to the complainant and the town, village or city. After the hearing, if the public service commission determines that the rates, rules or practices complained of are unreasonable or

amended to read:

unjustly discriminatory, it shall determine and by order fix reasonable rates, rule	S
and practices and shall may make such any other order respecting the complaint a	S
may be that is just and reasonable, including, in the case of standby charges imposed	d
under sub. (5) (b) (4) (c), an order that a municipality refund to the user any amoun	it
of the standby charges that have been collected if the user has filed a complaint with	h
the public service commission not later than 60 days after receiving a notice of charge	e
that relates to an increased standby charge. The proceedings under this subsection	n
shall be paragraph are governed, as far as to the extent applicable, by ss. 196.26 t	0
196.40. The commission shall bill any expense of the commission attributable to	а
proceeding under this subsection paragraph to the town, village or city under s	3.
196.85 (1).	
SECTION 223. 66.076 (10) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0821 (5) (b) an	d
amended to read:	
66.0821 (5) (b) Judicial review of the a determination of the public service	:е
commission under par. (a) may be had by any person aggrieved in the manner	er
prescribed in ch. 227.	
SECTION 224. 66.076 (11) of the statutes for affected by 1997 Wisconsin Act of	35
is renumbered 66.0821 (1) (b) and amended to read:	
66.0821 (1) (b) The word "sewerage" as used in this section shall be considered	:d
"Sewerage" is a comprehensive term, including all constructions for collection	n,
transportation, pumping, treatment and final disposition of sewage or storm water	er
and surface water.	
SECTION 225. 66.076 (12) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0821 (7) and	ıd

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Section 225

66.0821 (7) The authority hereby given shall be under this section is in addition to any power which municipalities now otherwise have with respect to sewerage or sewage disposal. Nothing in this section shall be construed as restricting or interfering with any powers and duties of the department of health and family services as prescribed by law.

SECTION 226. 66.077 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0819 and amended to read:

66.0819 Combining water and sewer utilities. (1) Any A town, village, or city of the fourth class may construct, acquire, or lease, or extend and improve, a plant and equipment within or without its corporate limits for the furnishing of water to the municipality or to its inhabitants, and for the collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage, including the lateral, main and intercepting sewers, and all necessary equipment necessary in connection therewith. Such. The plant and equipment, whether the structures and equipment for the furnishing of water and for the disposal of sewage shall be are combined or separate, may by ordinance be constituted a single public utility.

(2) The provisions of this chapter and chs. 196 and 197 relating to a water system, including, but not limited to, those provisions relating to the regulation of a water system by the public service commission, shall apply to a consolidated water and sewage disposal system as a single public utility. In prescribing rates, accounting and engineering practices, extension rules, service standards or other regulations for a consolidated water and sewage disposal system, the public service commission shall treat the water system and the sewage disposal system separately, unless the commission finds that the public interest requires otherwise.

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(3) Any A town, village or 4th class city which owns or acquires a water system and a plant or system for the treatment or disposal of sewage may by ordinance consolidate the systems into a single public utility. After the effective date of the ordinance the consolidated utility is subject to this section with the same force and effect as though originally acquired as a single public utility.

NOTE: Extends authority under the section to any city, not just 4th class cities.

SECTION 227. 66.078 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0623 and amended to read:

66.0623 Refunding village, town, sanitary and inland lake district **bonds.** Any \underline{A} village, town, town sanitary district established under s. 60.71 (1) or public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district established under ch. 33 which has undertaken to construct a combined sewer and water system and issued revenue bonds payable from the combined revenues of the system and which is unable to provide sufficient funds to complete the construction of the system and to meet maturing principal of the revenue bonds, may, with the consent of all of the holders of noncallable bonds, refund all or any part of its outstanding indebtedness, including revenue bonds, by issuing term bonds maturing in not more than 20 years, payable solely from the revenues of the combined sewer and water system and redeemable at par on any interest payment date. Such The bonds may be issued as provided in s. 66.066 66.0621 (2) and shall pledge income from hydrant rentals and all sewer and water charges and may contain any covenants authorized by law, except if bonds are issued under this section to refund floating indebtedness, the bonds shall be are subject to the prior lien and claim of all bonds issued to refund revenue bonds issued prior to the refunding.



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SECTION 228. 66.079 of the statutes as affected by 1007 Wisconsin Act 76, is renumbered 66.0827 and amended to read:

66.0827 Parking systems. (1) Any A city, village or town without necessity of a referendum may purchase, acquire, rent from a lessor, construct, extend, add to, improve, conduct, operate or rent to a lessee a municipal parking system for the parking of vehicles, including parking lots and other parking facilities, upon its public streets or roads or public grounds and issue revenue bonds to acquire funds for any one or more of these purposes. The parking lots and other parking facilities may include space designed for leasing to private persons for purposes other than parking. The provisions of s. 66.066 66.0621 governing the issuance of revenue bonds apply, so far as to the extent applicable, to revenue bonds issued under this subsection. The municipal parking systems are public utilities under article XI, section 3, of the constitution. Revenue Principal and interest of revenue bonds issued under this subsection are payable solely, both principal and interest, from the revenues to be derived from the parking system, including without limitation revenues from parking meters or other parking facilities. Any revenue derived from any a facility financed by a revenue bond issued under this subsection shall may be used only to pay the principal and interest of that revenue bond, except that after the principal and interest of that revenue bond have been paid in full the revenue derived from the facility may be used for any purpose.

- (2) Any municipality empowered to create part of a parking system under sub.

 (1) may finance and operate any part of such system be financed and operated in the following manner:
- (a) The cost of constructing any parking system or facility, including the cost of the land, may be assessed against a benefited area, such the benefited area and

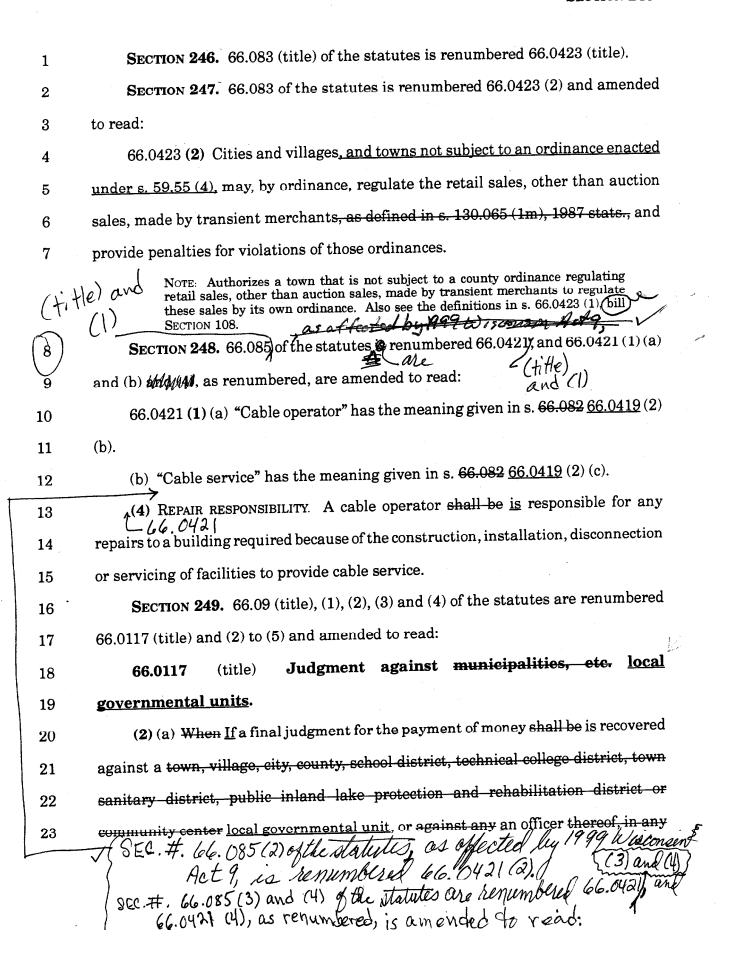
1 .	assessments to be determined in the manner prescribed by either subch. II of ch. 32
2	or s. 66.60 66.0703, except that the number of annual instalments in which such the
3	assessment is payable shall may not exceed 20.
4	(b) The cost of operating and maintaining any parking system or facility may
5	be assessed not more than once in each calendar year against all property in a
6	benefited area, such the area and such assessments to be determined in the manner
7	prescribed by either subch. II of ch. 32 or by s. 66.60. Such 66.0703. The costs may
8	include a payment in lieu of taxes, operating, maintenance and replacement costs,
9	and interest on any unpaid capital cost.
10	(c) The governing body may, in determining the amount of the assessment
11	under par. (a) or (b), credit any portion of the revenues from the parking system or
12	facility.
13	(d) No assessment, as authorized in par. (a) or (b), shall may be made against
14	any property used wholly for residential purposes.
15	SECTION 229. 66.08 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0723 and amended to
16	read:
17	66.0723 Utilities, special assessments. (1) Whenever any If a city, village
18	or town shall construct or acquire constructs, extends or acquires by gift, purchase
19	or otherwise a distribution system or a production or generating plant for the
20	furnishing of light, heat or power to any municipality or its inhabitants or shall make
21	any extensions thereto, such, the city, village or town may assess the whole or any
22	part of the all or some of the cost thereof to the property benefited thereby, whether
23	abutting or not, in the same manner as is provided for the assessment of benefits
24	under s. 66.60 <u>66.0703</u> .

1	(2) Such special Special assessments under this section may be made payable
2	and certificates or bonds issued under s. 66.54 66.0713. In a city, village or town
3	where no official paper is published, notice may be given by posting the notice in 3
4	public places in the city, village or town.
950	SECTION 230. Subchapter VIII of chapter 66 [precedes 66.0801] of the
6	statutes is created to read:
7	CHAPTER 66
8	SUBCHAPTER VIII
9	PUBLIC UTILITIES
10	SECTION 231. 66.0801 of the statutes is created to read:
11	66.0801 Definitions; effect on other authority. (1) In this subchapter:
12	(a) "Municipal public utility" means a public utility owned or operated by a city,
13	village or town.
14	(b) "Public utility" has the meaning given in s. 196.01 (5).
15	(2) Sections 66.0803 to 66.0822 do not deprive the office of the commissioner
16	of railroads, department of transportation or public service commission of any power
17	under ss. 195.05 and 197.01 to 197.10 and ch. 196.
	NOTE: Restates a portion of s. 66.06, repealed by this bill, and provides a definition of "municipal public utility" for purposes of the subchapter. The current provision stating that the phrase "resolution or ordinance", when used in specified sections, means ordinances only is deleted as unnecessary.
18	SECTION 232. 66.0805 (1) of the statutes is created to read:
19	66.0805 (1) Except as provided in sub. (6), the governing body of a city shall,
20	and the governing body of a village or town may, provide for the nonpartisan
21	management of a municipal public utility by creating a commission under this
22	section. The board of commissioners, under the general control and supervision of

the governing body, shall be responsible for the entire management of and shall

1	supervise the operation of the utility. The governing body shall exercise general
2	control and supervision of the commission by enacting ordinances governing the
3	commission's operation. The board shall consist of 3, 5 or 7 commissioners.
	NOTE: 1. Restates s. 66.068 (1), repealed by Section 176. 2. Provides that the "general control and supervision" of the utility commission by the municipal governing body is by means of ordinance governing the commission's operation. Previous law was silent on the issue.
4	SECTION 233. 66.0807 (1) of the statutes is created to read:
5	66.0807 (1) In this section, "privately owned public utility" includes a
6	cooperative association organized under ch. 185 for the purpose of producing or
7	furnishing utility service to its members only.
	NOTE: By adding cooperatives to the definition of "privately owned public utility" (cooperatives are otherwise excluded from the definition of "public utility"; see ss. 196.01 (5) and 66.0801 (1) (b), the latter created by this bill), municipalities are authorized to enter into a joint operation agreement with a cooperative. See, also, SECTION 167.
8	SECTION 234. 66.081 of the statutes is repealed.
	NOTE: Repeals an archaic provision of the statutes relating to the recording of orders and court certificates drawn on a municipal treasurer.
9	SECTION 235. 66.0811 (title) of the statutes is created to read:
10	66.0811 (title) Municipal public utility revenues.
11	SECTION 236. 66.0813 (title) of the statutes is created to read:
12	66.0813 (title) Provision of utility service outside of municipality by
13	municipal public utility.
14	SECTION 237. 66.082 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0419, and 66.0419 (2) (e)
15	and (3) (c), as renumbered, are amended to read:
16	66.0419 (2) (e) "Franchise fee" means any fee, assessment or other
17	compensation which a municipality requires a cable operator to pay, with respect to
18	the operation of cable television systems, solely because of the cable operator's status
19	as such, and includes any compensation required under s. 66.045 66.0425.

	co. Line for which not with standing s 66.70
1	(3) (c) Require the payment of franchise fees which, notwithstanding s. 66.70
2	66.0611, may be based on the income or gross revenues of a cable television system,
3	or measured by such income or gross revenues.
4	SECTION 238. 66.0821 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is created to read:
5	66.0821 (1) DEFINITIONS. (intro.) In this section:
6	SECTION 239. 66.0821 (2) (title) of the statutes is created to read:
7	66.0821 (2) (title) GENERAL AUTHORITY.
8	SECTION 240. 66.0821 (3) (title) of the statutes is created to read:
9	66.0821 (3) (title) Funding.
10	SECTION 241. 66.0821 (3) (a) of the statutes is created to read:
11	66.0821 (3) (a) Except as provided in s. 66.0721, all or a portion of the cost of
12	exercising the authority under sub. (2) may be funded, to the extent applicable, from
13	the municipality's general fund, by taxation, special assessment or sewerage service
14	charges, by municipal obligations or revenue bonds or from any combination of these
15	sources.
	NOTE: Restates language deleted from current s. 66.076 (1), as affected by 1997. Wisconsin Act 213, by Section 212.
16	SECTION 242. 66.0821 (4) (title) of the statutes is created to read:
17	66.0821 (4) (title) Service charges.
18	SECTION 243. 66.0821 (5) (title) of the statutes is created to read:
19	66.0821 (5) (title) Unreasonable or discriminatory rates, rules and practices.
20	SECTION 244. 66.0821 (6) (title) of the statutes is created to read:
21	66.0821 (6) (title) Foreclosure sale.
22	SECTION 245. 66.0821 (7) (title) of the statutes is created to read:
23	66.0821 (7) (title) RELATION TO OTHER AUTHORITY.



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unit, when the judgment should is to be paid by such municipality the local governmental unit, the judgment creditor, or the judgment creditor's assignee or attorney, may file a statement with the clerk of circuit court a certified transcript of the judgment, together with the judgment creditor's affidavit of payments made, if any, and the amount due and that the judgment has not been appealed from or removed to another court, or if so appealed or removed has been affirmed. The clerk of circuit court shall send a copy of the statement to the appropriate municipal clerk.

- (b) The If a statement is filed under par. (a), the amount due, with costs and interest to the time when the money will be available for payment, shall be added to the next tax levy, and shall, when received, be paid to satisfy the judgment. If the judgment is appealed after filing the transcript with the clerk of circuit court, and before the tax is collected, the money shall not be collected on that levy. If the municipal clerk of circuit court fails to include the proper amount in the first tax levy, he or she shall include it or such the portion as is required to complete it in the next levy.
- (3) In the case of school districts, town sanitary districts, or public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts or community centers, transcript and affidavit a statement shall be filed with the clerk of the town, village or city in which the district or any part of it lies, and levy shall be made against the taxable property of the district or center.
- (4) No process for the collection of such a judgment shall issue until after the time when the money, if collected upon the first tax levy as herein provided, would be under sub. (2) (b), is available for payment, and then only by leave of court upon motion.

1	(5) If by reason of dissolution or other cause, pending action, or after judgment,
2	the transcript a statement cannot be filed with the clerk therein designated
3	described in sub. (2) (a) or (3), it shall be filed with the clerk or clerks whose duty it
4	is to make up the tax roll for the property liable.
V (5)	SECTION 250. Subchapter IX chapter 66 [precedes 66.0901] of the
6	statutes is created to read:
7	CHAPTER 66
8	SUBCHAPTER IX
9	PUBLIC WORKS AND PROJECTS
10	SECTION 251. 66.0901 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is created to read:
11	66.0901 (1) (intro.) In this section:
12	SECTION 252. 66.0901 (9) (a) of the statutes is created to read:
13	66.0901 (9) (a) Notwithstanding sub. (1) (a), in this subsection, "municipality"
14	does not include the department of transportation.
15	SECTION 253. 66.091 of the statutes is renumbered 893.81.
16	SECTION 254. 66.092 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0409.
17	SECTION 255. 66.0923 (5) of the statutes is created to read:
18	66.0923 (5) AUDITORIUM BOARD. (a) The ordinance shall provide for the
19	establishment of a joint county-city auditorium board to be composed of all of the
20	following:
21	1. The mayor or chief executive of the city, and the chairperson of the county
22	board, who shall serve as members of the board during their respective terms of
23	office.
24	2. Four members to be appointed by the county board chairperson and
25	confirmed by the county board.

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1	3. Four members to be appointed by the mayor or other chief executive officer
2	of the city and confirmed by the city council.
3	(b) Under par. (a) 2. and 3., the initial term of one member shall be one year,
4	the initial term of one member shall be 2 years, the initial term of one member shall
5	be 3 years and the initial term of one member shall be 4 years. The respective
6	successors of the members under par. (a) 2. and 3. shall be appointed and confirmed
7	for terms of 4 years. All appointees shall serve until their successors are appointed
8	and qualified. Terms shall begin as specified in the ordinance. Vacancies shall be
9	filled for the unexpired term in the manner in which the original appointment was
10	made.
11	(c) The mayor or chief executive of the city, and the county board chairperson,
12	each may appoint not more than 2 public officials to the board under par. (a).
13	SECTION 256. 66.0927 (1) (am) of the statutes is created to read:
<u>14</u>	66.0927 (1) (am) "Hospital" means a general county-city hospital.
15	SECTION 257. 66.10 of the statutes is repealed.
	Note: Repealed as unnecessary. This section provides alternative means of publication when ss. 66.01 to 66.08 require publication in the official paper of a municipality other than a city and there is no official newspaper. Chapter 985, relating to publication of legal notices, covers the subject matter of the repealed section.
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(16) [^]	SECTION 258. Subchapter X of chapter 66 [precedes 66.1001] of the
17	statutes is created to read:
18	CHAPTER 66
19	SUBCHAPTER X
20	PLANNING, HOUSING
21	AND TRANSPORTATION
22	SECTION 259. 66.1003 (1) of the statutes is created to read:

66.1003 (1) In this section,	"public way"	'means all	or any part	of a road,	street,
slip, pier, lane or paved alley.					

SECTION 260. 66.1019 (title) of the statutes is created to read:

66.1019 (title) Housing codes to conform to state law.

SECTION 261. 66.11 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0501, and 66.0501 (1), (2) and (3), as renumbered, are amended to read:

66.0501 (1) Deputy sheriffs and municipal police. No person shall may be appointed deputy sheriff of any county or police officer for any city, village or town unless that person is a citizen of the United States. This section shall does not affect apply to common carriers, nor apply or to a deputy sheriff not required to take an oath of office.

(2) ELIGIBILITY OF OTHER OFFICERS. Except as expressly authorized by statute, no member of a town, village or county board, or city council, shall, during the term for which the member is elected, be is eligible for any office or position which during such that term has been created by, or the selection to which is vested in, such the board or council, but such the member shall be is eligible for any elective office. The governing body may be represented on city, village or town boards and commissions where no additional remuneration compensation, except a per diem, is paid such to the representatives of the governing body and may fix the tenure of such these representatives notwithstanding any other statutory provision. A representative of a governing body who is a member of a city, village or town board or commission may receive a per diem only if the remaining members of the board or commission may receive a per diem. This subsection shall does not apply to a member of any such board or council described in this subsection who resigns from said the board or

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1	council before being appointed to an office or position which was not created during
2	the member's term in office.
3	(3) APPOINTMENTS ON CONSOLIDATION OF OFFICES. Whenever offices are
4	consolidated, the occupants of which are members of the same statutory committee
5	or board and which are serving in that office because of holding another office or
6	position, the common council or village board may designate another officer or
7	officers or make such any additional appointments as may be necessary to procure
8	the number of committee or board members provided for by statute.
R C	NOTE: Amends the prohibition, in sub. (2), of payment of additional remuneration to a representative of a governing body who sits on a city, village or town board or commission. The amendment provides that a representative of a governing body who is a member of a city, village or town board or commission may receive a per diem if the remaining members of the board or commission also may receive a per diem.
9/1	SECTION 262. Subchapter XI (figure) of chapter 66 [precedes 66.1101] of the
10	statutes is created to read:
11	CHAPTER 66
12	SUBCHAPTER XI
13	DEVELOPMENT
14	SECTION 263. 66 111 of the statutes is repealed.
	NOTE: Repeals s. 66.111, relating to allowing the same fee to other officers when a fee is allowed to one officer for the performance of the same services. This provision is not necessary because fees generally are no longer part of the salary structure for municipal officers.
15	SECTION 264. 66.113 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0515 and amended to
16	read:
17	66.0515 Receipts for fees. Every officer or employe upon receiving fees for
18	any official duty or service shall, if required requested to do so by the person paying

the same fees, deliver to the that person paying a particular receipted account of such

a receipt for the fees, specifying for what they which account each portion of the fees

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respectively accrued; and if the officer fails to do so the officer shall be liable to the
party paying the same for 3 times the amount paid.

Note: Renumbers and amends s. 66.113 to provide that a municipal employe, as well as an officer, must supply a receipt for any fee received when requested to do so by the person paying the fee. The penalty for failure to supply a receipt is eliminated; violations may be prosecuted under s. 946.12, relating to misconduct in public office.

3 Section 265. 66.114 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0111, and 66.0111 (title),

4 (1), (2) and (4), as renumbered, are amended to read:

66.0111 (title) Bail Bond or cash deposit under municipal ordinances.

- ordinance and the action is to be in circuit court, the chief of police or police officer designated by the chief, marshal or clerk of court may accept from the person a bond, in an amount not to exceed the maximum penalty for the violation, with sufficient sureties, or the person's personal bond upon depositing the amount thereof in money a cash deposit, for appearance in the court having jurisdiction of the offense. A receipt shall be issued therefor for the bond or cash deposit.
- (2) (a) If the person so arrested and released fails to appear, personally or by an authorized attorney or agent, before the court at the time fixed for hearing of the case, then the bond and money deposited, or such portion thereof as an amount that the court may determine determines to be an adequate penalty, plus costs, including any applicable fees prescribed in ch. 814, may be declared forfeited by the court or may be ordered applied upon to the payment of any penalty which may be is imposed after an ex parte hearing, together with the costs. In either event, the any surplus, if any, shall be refunded to the person who made the deposit.
- (b) The provisions of this This subsection shall does not apply to violations of parking ordinances. Bond or bail cash deposit given for appearance to answer a

1	egen i	charge under any such parking ordinance may be forfeited in the manner determined
2		by the governing body.
3		(4) This section shall does not apply to ordinances enacted under ch. 349.
		NOTE: Reference to "bail" is deleted and replaced by reference to "cash deposit". This is consistent with other statutes dealing with municipal ordinances, which generally do not use the term "bail", but rather refer to "cash deposit" or a variation of that term.
4		SECTION 266. 66.115 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0109 and amended to
5		read:
6		66.0109 Penalties under county and municipal ordinances. Where $\underline{\mathrm{If}}$ a
7		statute requires that the penalty under any county or municipal ordinance shall
8		conform to the penalty provided by statute such the ordinance may impose only a
9		forfeiture and may provide for imprisonment in case if the forfeiture is not paid.
10 11) 1	SECTION 267. 66.117 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0115.
12		(title) and (l)(title), (a) and (b)(intro.) and it to frenumbered 66.0113, and 66.0113 (1) (a) (intro.) and (b) 5., (a) we have harded and the
13		as renumbered, are amended to read:
14		66.0113 (1) (a) (intro.) The Except as provided in sub. (5), the governing body
15		of any a county, town, city, village, town sanitary district or public inland lake
16		protection and rehabilitation district may by ordinance adopt and authorize the use
17		of a citation under this section to be issued for violations of ordinances, including
18		ordinances for which a statutory counterpart exists.
19		(b) 5. A designation of the offense in such a manner as that can be readily
20	3 (3 °	understood by a person making a reasonable effort to do so.
21		(3) (a) The person named as the alleged violator in a citation may appear in
22		court at the time specified in the citation or may mail or deliver personally a cash
23		deposit in the amount, within the time and to the court, clerk of court or other official

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nevertheless appear in court at the time specified in the citation, provided that but the cash deposit may be retained for application against any forfeiture, restitution, penalty assessment, jail assessment, crime laboratories and drug law enforcement assessment or domestic abuse assessment that may be imposed.

(c) If the alleged violator makes a cash deposit and fails to appear in court, the citation may serve as the initial pleading and the violator shall be considered to have tendered a plea of no contest and submitted to a forfeiture, the penalty assessment imposed by s. 141/181, the jail assessment imposed by s. 302.46 (1), the crime any applicable consumor information assessment imposed by s. laboratories and drug law enforcement assessment imposed by s. 165.757 and any applicable domestic abuse assessment imposed by s. 973.055 (1) not exceeding the amount of the deposit. The court may either accept the plea of no contest and enter judgment accordingly or reject the plea. If the court finds the violation meets the conditions in s. 800.093 (1), the court may summon the alleged violator into court to determine if restitution shall be ordered under s. 800.093. If the court accepts the plea of no contest, the defendant may move within 10 days after the date set for the appearance to withdraw the plea of no contest, open the judgment and enter a plea of not guilty if the defendant shows to the satisfaction of the court that the failure to appear was due to mistake, inadvertence, surprise or excusable neglect. If the plea of no contest is accepted and not subsequently changed to a plea of not guilty, no costs or fees may be taxed against the violator, but a penalty assessment, a jail assessment, a crime laboratories and drug law enforcement assessment and, if applicable, a domestic abuse assessment shall be assessed. If the court rejects the plea of no contest, an action for collection of the forfeiture, penalty assessment, jail assessment, crime laboratories and drug law enforcement assessment and any applicable

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domestic abuse assessment may be commenced. A city, village, town sanitary district or public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district may commence action under s. 66.12 66.0114 (1) and a county or town may commence action under s. 778.10. The citation may be used as the complaint in the action for the collection of the forfeiture, penalty assessment, jail assessment, crime laboratories and drug law applicable consumer information assessment.

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(d) If the alleged violator does not make a cash deposit and fails to appear in court at the time specified in the citation, the court may issue a summons or warrant for the defendant's arrest or consider the nonappearance to be a plea of no contest and enter judgment accordingly if service was completed as provided under par. (e) or the county, town, city, village, town sanitary district or public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district may commence an action for collection of the forfeiture, penalty assessment, jail assessment and crime laboratories and drug law enforcement assessment and any applicable domestic abuse assessment. A city, village, town sanitary district or public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district may commence action under s. 66.12 66.0114 (1) and a county or town may commence action under s. 778.10. The citation may be used as the complaint in the action for the collection of the forfeiture, penalty assessment, jail assessment and Jany applicable consumer information assessment crime laboratories and drug law enforcement assessment and any applicable domestic abuse assessment. If the court considers the nonappearance to be a plea of no contest and enters judgment accordingly, the court shall promptly mail a copy or notice of the judgment to the defendant. The judgment shall allow the defendant not less than 20 days from the date of the judgment to pay any forfeiture, penalty assessment, jail assessment and crime laboratories and drug law enforcement assessment and any applicable domestic abuse assessment imposed. If the joing applicable consumer information a 35239 ment

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defendant moves to open the judgment within 6 months after the court appearance date fixed in the citation, and shows to the satisfaction of the court that the failure to appear was due to mistake, inadvertence, surprise or excusable neglect, the court shall reopen the judgment, accept a not guilty plea and set a trial date.

citation under this section shall does not preclude the governing body from adopting any other ordinance or providing for the enforcement of any other law or ordinance relating to the same or any other matter. The issuance of a citation under this section shall does not preclude the proceeding under any other ordinance or law relating to the same or any other matter. The proceeding Proceeding under any other ordinance or law relating to the same or any other matter. The proceeding Proceeding under any other ordinance or law relating to the same or any other matter shall does not preclude the issuance of a citation under this section.

by 1997 Wisconsin Act 27, are renumbered 66.0114 (title) and (1) (title) and (1) (title) and (1) (title) and (2), and 66.0114 (1) (a) (title) and (a) (title) and (b) (title) and (c) (title) and (d) (title) and (d) (title) and (e) (title) and (e) (title) and (f) (title)

66.0114 (1) (a) An action for violation of an ordinance or bylaw enacted by a city, village, town sanitary district or public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district is a civil action. All forfeitures and penalties imposed by any an ordinance or bylaw of the city, village, town sanitary district or public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district, except as provided in ss. 345.20 to 345.53, may be collected in an action in the name of the city or village before the municipal court or in an action in the name of the city, village, town sanitary district or public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district before a court of record. If the action is in municipal court, the procedures under ch. 800 apply and the procedures under this section do not apply. If the action is in a court of record, it shall be commenced by warrant or

summons under s. 968.04 or, if applicable, by citation under s. 778.25 or 778.26. A law enforcement officer may arrest the offender in all cases without warrant under s. 968.07. The affidavit where If the action is commenced by warrant the affidavit may be the complaint. The affidavit or complaint shall be is sufficient if it alleges that the defendant has violated an ordinance or bylaw, specifying the ordinance or bylaw by section, chapter, title or otherwise with sufficient plainness to identify the ordinance or bylaw. The judge may release a defendant without bail a cash deposit or may permit him or her to execute an unsecured appearance bond upon arrest. In arrests without a warrant or summons a statement on the records of the court of the offense charged shall stand as is the complaint unless the court directs that a formal complaint be issued. In all actions under this paragraph the defendant's plea shall be guilty, not guilty or no contest and shall be entered as not guilty on failure to plead, which. A plea of not guilty shall put on failure to plead puts all matters in the case at issue, any other provision of law notwithstanding. The defendant may enter a not guilty plea by certified mail.

The first paragraph and the defendant may enter a not guilty plea by certified mail.

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Local ordinances, except as provided in this paragraph or ss. 345.20 to 345.53, may contain a provision for stipulation of guilt or no contest of any or all violations under those ordinances, and may designate the manner in which the stipulation is to be made and may fix the penalty to be paid. When a person charged with a violation for which stipulation of guilt or no contest is authorized makes a timely stipulation and, pays the required penalty and pays the penalty assessment 757.05 plain (a) pays the required penalty and pays the penalty assessment imposed by s. 302.46 (1), the crime content of the pays the pays the penalty assessment imposed by s. 302.46 (1), the crime content of the pays th

imposed by s. 165.87, the jail assessment imposed by s. 302.46 (1), the crime and applicable consumer information assessment imposed by laboratories and drug law enforcement assessment imposed by s. 165.755 and any applicable domestic abuse assessment imposed by s. 973.055 (1) to the designated official, the person need not appear in court and no witness fees or other additional

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costs may be taxed unless the local ordinance so provides. A court appearance is required for a violation of a local ordinance in conformity with s. 346.63 (1).

(bm) The official receiving the penalties shall remit all moneys collected to the treasurer of the city, village, town sanitary district or public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district in whose behalf the sum was paid, except that all jail assessments shall be remitted to the county treasurer, within 20 days after its receipt by him or her; and in case of any failure in the payment the official. If timely remittance is not made, the treasurer may collect the payment of the officer by action, in the name of the office, and upon the official bond of the officer, with interest at the rate of 12% per year from the time when it should have been paid date on which it teep was due. In the case of the penalty assessment imposed by s. 145.07, the crime

laboratories and drug law enforcement assessment imposed by s. 165.755, the driver any applicable consumer information assessment imposed by s. 346.655 (1) and any applicable domestic abuse assessment imposed by s. 973.055 (1), the treasurer of the city, village, town sanitary district or public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district shall remit to the state treasurer the sum amount required by law to be paid on the actions so entered during the preceding month on or before the first day of the next succeeding month. The governing body of the city, village, town sanitary district or public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district shall by ordinance designate the official to receive the penalties and the terms under which the official shall qualify qualifies.

NOTE: Reference to "bail" in sub. (1) (a) is changed to "cash deposit" for consistency of reference in the statutes.

NOTE: Reference to "bail" in sub. (1) (a) is changed to "cash deposit" for consistency of reference in the statutes.

SECTION 270. 66.12 (1) (d) of the statutes is repealed.

NOTE: The substance of the repealed paragraph is relocated in renumbered s. 66.0114 (1) (a).

1999 - 2000 Legislature (title) - 200- and (c) MES:kg&is:hmh SECTION 271 10 **SECTION 271.** 66.12 (2) and (3) of the statutes are renumbered 66.0114 (2) and (3) and (66.01,14/8) (b), as renambered is amended to read. 66.0114 (3) (b) All forfeitures and penalties recovered for the violation of any an ordinance or bylaw of any a city, village, town, town sanitary district or public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district shall be paid into the city, village, 5 town, town sanitary district or public inland lake protection and rehabilitation 6 district treasury for the use of the city, village, town, town sanitary district or public 7 inland lake protection and rehabilitation district, except as otherwise provided in par. (c), sub. (1) (b) (bm) and s. 165.47. The judge shall report and pay into the treasury, quarterly, or at more frequent intervals if so required, all moneys collected 10 belonging to the city, village, town, town sanitary district or public inland lake 11 protection and rehabilitation district, which. The report shall be certified and filed 12 in the office of the treasurer; and the. The judge shall be is entitled to duplicate 13 receipts for such moneys, one of which he or she shall file with the city, village or town 14. clerk or with the town sanitary district or the public inland lake protection and 15 rehabilitation district. 16 of chapter 66 [precedes 66.1201] of the SECTION 272. Subchapter XII statutes is created to read: 18 CHAPTER 66 19 SUBCHAPTER XII 20 HOUSING AUTHORITIES 21 **SECTION 273.** 66.1201 (9) (x) of the statutes is created to read: 22 66.1201 (9) (x) To, within its area of operation, either by itself or with the 23 department of veterans affairs, undertake and carry out studies and analyses of 24

1	veterans' housing needs and meeting those needs and make the study results
2	available to the public, including the building, housing and supply industries.
	Note: Relocates, in general housing authority law, s. 66.39 (1). Section 66.39 is repealed by Section 365 of this bill.
3	SECTION 274. 66.121 of the statutes is renumbered 75.377 and amended to
4	read:
5	75.377 Inspection of property subject to tax certificate. A county or a city
6	authorized to act under s. 74.87 may enter any real property for which a tax
7	certificate has been issued under s. 74.57, or may authorize another person to enter
8	the real property, to determine the nature and extent of environmental pollution, as
9	defined in s. 299.01 (4).
	Note: Under s. 75.06, for purposes of ch. 75, "county" includes a city authorized to act under s. 74.87; therefore, reference to the latter is deleted from renumbered s. 75.377 as unnecessary.
10	SECTION 275. 66.122 (title) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0119 (title).
11	SECTION 276. 66.122 (1) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0119 (1) (b) and
12	amended to read:
13	66.0119 (1) (b) Any "Peace officer" means a state, county, city, village, town,
14	town sanitary district or public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district
15	officer, agent or employe charged under statute or municipal ordinance with powers
16	or duties involving inspection of real or personal property, including buildings,
17	building premises and building contents, is deemed a peace officer for the purpose
18	of applying for, obtaining and executing special inspection warrants under s. 66.123
19	for inspection purposes.
	NOTE: The stricken language at the end of the paragraph is relocated to s. 66.0119 (2), as renumbered. See Section 278 of this bill.
20	SECTION 277. 66.122 (1) (b) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0119 (1) (a) and
21	amended to read:

1	66.0119 (1) (a) "Inspection purposes" include, without limitation because of
2	enumeration, such purposes as building, housing, electrical, plumbing, heating, gas,
3	fire, health, safety, environmental pollution, water quality, waterways, use of water,
4	food, zoning, property assessment, meter and obtaining data required to be
5	submitted in an initial site report or feasibility report under subch. III of ch. 289 or
,6	s. 291.23, 291.25, 291.29 or 291.31 or an environmental impact statement related to
, 7 ·	one of those reports.
8	SECTION 278. 66.122(2) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0119(2) and amended
9	to read:
10	66.0119 (2) A peace officer may apply for, obtain and execute a special
11	inspection warrant issued under this section. Except in cases of emergency where
12	no special inspection warrant shall be is required, special inspection warrants shall
13	be issued for inspection of personal or real properties which are not public buildings
14	or for inspection of portions of public buildings which are not open to the public only
15	upon showing that consent to entry for inspection purposes has been refused. The
16	definition of "public building" under s. 101.01 (12) applies to this section.
17	SECTION 279. 66.123 (title) of the statutes is repealed.
(18)	Section 280. 66.123 of the statutes as affected by 1997 Wisconsin Act 250; is
19	renumbered 66.0119(3), and 66.0119(3)(intro.), as renumbered, is amended to read
20	66.0119 (3) (intro.) The following forms for use under s. 66.122 this section are
21	illustrative and not mandatory:
22	SECTION 281. 66.124 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0417, and 66.0417 (title)
23	as renumbered, is amended to read:
24	66.0417 (title) Order authority Local enforcement of certain food and
25	health regulations.

1	SECTION 282. 66.125 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0121 and amended to
2	read:
3	66.0121 Orders; action; proof of demand. No action shall may be brought
4	upon any a city, village, town or school district order until the expiration of 30 days
5	after a demand for the payment of the same shall have order has been made. If an
6	action is brought and the defendant fails to appear and defend the action, judgment
7	shall not be entered without affirmative proof of the demand. If judgment is entered
8	without proof of the demand, the judgment shall be is void.
9	SECTION 283. 66.13 of the statutes is repealed.
14n	Note: Repealed as unnecessary. This section provides a statute of limitations relating to an action or proceeding to test the validity of a municipal contract. Virtually identical provisions are contained in s. 893.75.
10	SECTION 284. Subchapter XIII of chapter 66 [precedes 66.1301] of the
11	statutes is created to read:
12	CHAPTER 66
12	CHAPTER 66
12 13	CHAPTER 66 SUBCHAPTER XIII
12 13 14	CHAPTER 66 SUBCHAPTER XIII URBAN REDEVELOPMENT
12 13 14 15	CHAPTER 66 SUBCHAPTER XIII URBAN REDEVELOPMENT AND RENEWAL
12 13 14 15 16	CHAPTER 66 SUBCHAPTER XIII URBAN REDEVELOPMENT AND RENEWAL SECTION 285. 66.1331 (3) (Lm) of the statutes is created to read:
12 13 14 15 16 17	CHAPTER 66 SUBCHAPTER XIII URBAN REDEVELOPMENT AND RENEWAL SECTION 285. 66.1331 (3) (Lm) of the statutes is created to read: 66.1331 (3) (Lm) "Redevelopment plan" means a plan for the acquisition,
12 13 14 15 16 17	CHAPTER 66 SUBCHAPTER XIII URBAN REDEVELOPMENT AND RENEWAL SECTION 285. 66.1331 (3) (Lm) of the statutes is created to read: 66.1331 (3) (Lm) "Redevelopment plan" means a plan for the acquisition, clearance, reconstruction, rehabilitation or future use of a redevelopment project

SECTION 287. 66.14 of the statutes is renumbered 62.09 (4) (d) and amended to read:

official bond furnished by an officer thereof of the city, pursuant to law or any rules or regulations requiring the same bond, if said the officer shall furnish furnishes a bond with a surety company or companies authorized to do business in this state, said cost. The cost of the bond furnished by the officer may not to exceed the current rate of premium per year on the amount of said the bond or obligation by said surety executed by the surety. The cost of any such the bond in such city shall be charged to the fund appropriated and set up in the budget for the department, board, commission or other body, the officer of which is required to furnish a bond.

NOTE: Renumbers and amends s. 66.14 for placement in ch. 62, relating to cities. The renumbering makes the provision inapplicable to a 1st class city under s. 62.03 (1). Section 66.145 (renumbered s. 62.55) treats 1st class cities separately for this purpose.

SECTION 288. 66.144 of the statutes is renumbered 62.53 and amended to read:

62.53 Residency required for public officials in 1st class cities. Any public official, as defined in s. 66.146 62.51 (1) (b), may not serve more than 180 days after his or her confirmation unless he or she resides within the boundaries of the 1st class city by which he or she is employed.

SECTION 289. 66.145 of the statutes is renumbered 62.55 and amended to read:

62.55 Requirements for surety bonds of officers and employes in

eities of the first 1st class cities. When any If an office or position in the service

of any city of the first a 1st class city involves fiduciary responsibility or the handling

of money, the appointing officer may require the appointee to furnish a bond or other

security to such the officer and the said city for the faithful performance of the

appointee's duty, the. The amount to of the bond or security shall be fixed by the

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appointing officer, with the approval of the mayor, and notice. Notice of the mayor's approval shall be given to the city clerk by the mayor. Each bond shall be approved by the city attorney as to the form and execution thereof, and by the common council as to the sufficiency of the sureties therein; provided, however, that any. Any surety company, the bonds of which are accepted by the judge of any court of record in this state, or which is approved by the comptroller of the said city, shall be is sufficient security on any such the bond, and that the. The premium on such a bond under this section, within the limits fixed by law, shall be paid out of the city treasury. The appointing officer shall immediately after the execution of such the bond file the same bond with the city clerk, and it shall be the duty of the. The city clerk to shall require compliance with the terms of this section requiring the filing of bonds with the city clerk by officers and employes, and all such bonds. Bonds of city officers and employes under this section, duly witnessed and acknowledged, after being approved by the common council, shall be delivered to the city comptroller, who shall have them recorded in the office of the register of deeds and, after such recording by the city comptroller in the office of the register of deeds, the said. After the bonds are recorded, the bonds shall be returned to the city clerk, who shall keep them on file in the city clerk's office; except that after the recording of the bond of the city clerk by the city comptroller, said that bond shall remain on file in the office of the city comptroller. Each bond filed by any surety company shall be accompanied by a duplicate of said the bond, which. The duplicate shall be filed by the clerk with the city comptroller.

SECTION 290. 66.146 of the statutes is renumbered 62.51.

SECTION 291. 66.18 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0137 (2) and amended to

25 read:

municipality as defined in s. 345.05 (1) (e), is empowered to or a local governmental unit may procure risk management services and liability insurance covering the state or municipality local governmental unit and its officers, agents and employes and worker's compensation insurance covering officers and employes of the state or municipality local governmental unit. A municipality local governmental unit may participate in and pay the cost of risk management services and liability and worker's compensation insurance through a municipal insurance mutual organized under s. 611.23.

SECTION 292. 66.182 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0137 (3).

SECTION 293. 66.184 of the statutes, as affected by 1997 Wisconsin Act 221.055.1

SECTION 294. 66.185 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0137 (5) and amended to read:

shall be construed to limit the authority of the state or municipalities, as defined in s. 345.05, to The state or a local governmental unit may provide for the payment of premiums for hospital, surgical and other health and accident insurance and life insurance for employes and officers and their spouses and dependent children, and such authority is hereby granted. A municipality local governmental unit may also provide for the payment of premiums for hospital and surgical care for its retired employes. In addition, a municipality local governmental unit may, by ordinance or resolution, elect to offer to all of its employes a health care coverage plan through a program offered by the group insurance board under ch. 40. Municipalities which

elect A local governmental unit that elects to participate under s. 40.51 (7) shall be is subject to the applicable sections of ch. 40 instead of this section subsection.

62.61 Health insurance; first 1st class cities. The common council of any a 1st class city may, by ordinance or resolution, provide for, including the payment of premiums of, general hospital, surgical and group insurance for both active and retired city officers and city employes and their respective dependents and for payment of premiums therefor in private companies, or may, by ordinance or resolution, elect to offer to all of its employes a health care coverage plan through a program offered by the group insurance board under ch. 40. Municipalities which elect to participate under s. 40.51 (7) shall be are subject to the applicable sections of ch. 40 instead of this section. Contracts for such insurance under this section may be entered into for active officers and employes separately from such contracts for retired officers and employes. Appropriations may be made for the purpose of financing such insurance under this section. Moneys accruing to such a fund to finance insurance under this section, by investment or otherwise, shall may not be diverted for any other purpose than those for which such the fund was set up or to

SECTION 296. 66.187 of the statutes is renumbered 62.59.

SECTION 297. 66.189 of the statutes is renumbered 62.67.

SECTION 298. 66.19 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0509, and 66.0509 (1) to (4), as renumbered, are amended to read:

defray management expenses of such the fund or to partially pay premiums so as to

reduce costs to the city or to persons covered by such the insurance, or both.

66.0509 (1) Any city or village may proceed under s. 61.34 (1), 62.11 (5) or 66.01 66.0101 to establish a civil service system of selection, tenure and status, and the

system may be made applicable to all municipal personnel except the chief executive and members of the governing body, members of boards and commissions including election officials, employes subject to s. 62.13, members of the judiciary and supervisors. Any town may establish a civil service system under this subsection. For veterans there shall be no restrictions as to age, and veterans and their spouses shall be given preference points in accordance with s. 230.16 (7). The system may also include uniform provisions in respect to attendance, leave regulations, compensation and payrolls for all personnel included thereunder in the system. The governing body of any city, village or town establishing a civil service system under this section may exempt from the system the librarians and assistants subject to s. 43.09 (1).

- (2) (a) Any town may establish a civil service system under sub. (1) and in such the departments as that the town board may determine. Any person who has been employed in any such a department for more than 5 years prior to before the establishment of such a civil service system applicable to that department is eligible to appointment without examination.
- (b) Any town not having a civil service system and having exercised the option of placing assessors under civil service under s. 60.307 (3) may establish a civil service system for assessors under sub. (1), unless such the town has come within the jurisdiction of a county assessor under s. 70.99.
- (3) When any town has established a system of civil service, the ordinance establishing the system may not be repealed for a period of 6 years after its enactment, and thereafter after the 6-year period it may be repealed only by proceedings under s. 9.20 by referendum vote. This subsection shall does not apply

1	where if a town comes, before the expiration of the 6 years, within the jurisdiction
2	of a county assessor under s. 70.99.
3	(4) Any civil service system established under the provisions of this section
4	shall provide for the appointment of a civil service board or commission and for the
5	removal of the members of such the board or commission for cause by the mayor with
6	approval of the council, and in cities organized under the provisions of ss. 64.01 to
7	64.15 by the city manager and the council in a city organized under ss. 64.01 to 64.15 ,
8	and by the board in villages and towns a village or town.
9	SECTION 299. 66.192 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0503, and 66.0503 (1)
10	(intro.) and (b), (3), (4) and (5), as renumbered, are amended to read:
11	66.0503 (1) (intro.) The office of county supervisor may be consolidated by
12	charter ordinance under s. 66.01 61.1895 or 66.0101:
13	(b) With the office of alderperson or council member in any city in which the
14	district from which such the alderperson or council member is elected is coterminous
15	with the boundaries of any supervisory district established under s. 59.10(3).
16	(3) Removal from office of any incumbent of such consolidated office shall
17	vacate said an office consolidated under this section vacates the office in its entirety
18	whether effected under ss. 17.09, 17.12 and 17.13 or other pertinent statute.
19	(4) Compensation for such consolidated office an office consolidated under this
20	section shall be separately established by the several governing bodies affected
21	thereby by the consolidation as though no consolidation of offices had occurred.
22	(5) Tenure for such combination officer an officer of an office consolidated under
23	this section shall coincide with the term for county supervisors.
24	SECTION 300. 66.196 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0505 and amended to
25	read:

	66.0505 Compensation of governing bodies. An elected official of any
	county, city, town or village, who by virtue of the office held by that official is entitled
	to participate in the establishment of the salary attending that office, shall not
	during the term of such the office collect salary in excess of the salary provided at the
	time of that official's taking office. This provision is of statewide concern and applies
	only to officials elected after October 22, 1961.
	SECTION 301. 66.197 of the statutes is repealed.
	Note: Repeals s. 66.197, which authorizes a county board to increase the salary of an elected official during the official's term of office. The statute is in direct conflict with s. 59.22 (1) (a) 1., which prohibits the increase or decrease of an elected official's salary during the official's term of office. Section 66.197 is repealed and s. 59.22 (1) (a) 1. is retained since the policy of the latter statute expresses the typical Wisconsin practice regarding the salary of an elected official.
	Section 302. 66.199 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0507.
	SECTION 303. 66.20 of the statutes is renumbered 200.01, and 200.01 (intro.),
	as renumbered, is amended to read:
	200.01 Metropolitan sewerage districts, definitions. (intro.) Unless the
	context requires otherwise, for the purposes of ss. 66.20 to 66.26 this subchapter, the
	following terms have the designated meanings:
	SECTION 304. 66.21 of the statutes is renumbered 200.03 and amended to read:
	200.03 Applicability. Sections 66.20 to 66.26 shall apply This subchapter
	applies to all areas of the state except those areas included in a metropolitan
	sewerage district created under ss. 66.88 200.21 to 66.918 200.65.
,	SECTION 305. 66.22 of the statutes is renumbered 200.05, and 200.05(3)(b) and
	(6), as renumbered, are amended to read:

200.05 (3) (b) Conduct the hearing to permit any person to present any ora	ıl or
written pertinent and relevant information relating to the purposes and standard	ırds
of ss. 66.20 to 66.26 this subchapter; and	

(6) No resolution for the formation of a district encompassing the same or substantially the same territory shall be made by any municipality for one year following the issuance of an order denying the formation under ss. 66.20 to 66.26 this subchapter.

SECTION 306. 66.225 of the statutes is renumbered 200.07.

SECTION 307. 66.23 of the statutes is renumbered 200.09, and 200.09 (1), (9) and (10), as renumbered, are amended to read:

200.09 (1) A district formed under ss. 66.20 to 66.26 this subchapter shall be governed by a 5-member commission appointed for staggered 5-year terms. Except as provided in sub. (11), commissioners shall be appointed by the county board of the county in which the district is located. If the district contains territory of more than one county, the county boards of the counties not having the greatest population in the district shall appoint one commissioner each and the county board of the county having the greatest population in the district shall appoint the remainder. Of the initial appointments, the appointments for the shortest terms shall be made by the counties having the least amount of population, in reverse order of their population included in the district. Commissioners shall be residents of the district. Initial appointments shall be made no sooner than 60 days and no later than 90 days after issuance of the department order forming a district or after completion of any court proceedings challenging such order. A per diem compensation not to exceed \$50 may be paid to commissioners. Commissioners may be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred as commissioners in carrying out the work of the commission.

(9) Chapter 276, laws of 1971, shall apply to every metropolitan sewerage
district that had been operating, prior to April 30, 1972, under ss. 66.20 to 66.209,
1969 stats. Commissioners for such districts who were in office on April 30, 1972
shall continue to serve until their respective terms are completed. The county board
of the county having the greatest population in the district shall appoint 2 additional
members to each such commission no sooner than 60 days and no later than 90 days
after April 30, 1972. One such member shall have a 5-year term and one such
member shall have a 4-year term. The county board of those counties having
population within the district that did not appoint the preceding 2 members if any
shall, each in turn according to their population in the district, appoint successors
to each of the 3 commissioners who held office on April 30, 1972, until their allotted
number of appointments, as specified under sub. (1) is filled. The governor may
adjust terms of the successors to the 3 original commissioners in order that the
appointment schedules are consistent with s. 66.23 this section.

- (10) Sections 66.20 200.01 to 66.26 200.15 do not affect the continued validity of contracts and obligations previously entered into by a metropolitan sewerage district operating under ss. 66.20 to 66.209, 1969 stats., prior to April 30, 1972, nor validity of any such district.
- SECTION 308. 66.24 of the statutes is renumbered 200.11, and 200.11(1)(b) and (d) and (9), as renumbered, are amended to read:
- 200.11 (1) (b) *Plans*. The commission shall prepare and by resolution adopt plans and standards of planning, design and operation for all projects and facilities which will be operated by the district or which affect the services to be provided by the district. Commissions may and are encouraged to contract with regional or area—wide planning agencies for research and planning services. The commission's

plans shall be consistent with adopted plans of a regional planning commission or area—wide planning agency organized under s. 66.945 66.0309.

- (d) Rules. The commission may adopt rules for the supervision, protection, management and use of the systems and facilities operated by the district. Such rules may, in the interest of plan implementation, restrict or deny the provision of utility services to lands which are described in adopted master plans or development plans of a municipality or county as not being fit or appropriate for urban or suburban development. Rules of the district shall be adopted and enforced as provided by s. 66.902 200.45. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, such rules or any orders issued thereunder, may be enforced under s. 823.02 and the violation of any rule or any order lawfully promulgated by the commission is declared to be a public nuisance.
- (9) Extraterritorial service by contract. A district may provide service to territory outside the district, including territory in a county not in that district, under s. 66.30 66.0301, subject to ss. 66.20 200.01 to 66.26 200.15 and 66.902 200.45, except that s. 66.23 200.09 (1) does not require the appointment of a commissioner from that territory.

SECTION 309. 66.25 of the statutes is renumbered 200.13, and 200.13 (1) (i), (j), (m) and (n) (intro.), (2), (3) (a), (4), (12) and (13), as renumbered, are amended to read:

200.13 (1) (i) The owner of any parcel of real estate affected by the determination and assessments may, within 20 days after the date of such determination, appeal to the circuit court of the county in which the land is situated, and s. 66.60 66.0703 (12) shall apply to and govern such appeal, however the notice therein required to be served upon the city clerk shall be served upon the district, and the bond therein provided for shall be approved by the commission and the duties

therein devolving upon the city clerk shall be performed by the president of the commission.

(j) The commission may provide that the special assessment may be paid in annual instalments not more than 10 in number, and may, for the purpose of anticipating collection of the special assessments, and after said instalments have been determined, issue special improvement bonds payable only out of the special assessment, and s. 66.54 66.0713 shall apply to and govern the instalment payments and the issuance of said bonds, except that the assessment notice shall be substantially in the following form:

INSTALMENT ASSESSMENT NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a contract has been (or is about to be) let for (describe the improvements) and that the amount of the special assessment therefor has been determined as to each parcel of real estate affected thereby, and a statement of the same is on file with the commission; that it is proposed to collect the same in instalments, as provided by s. 66.54 66.0713, with interest thereon at% per year; that all assessments will be collected in instalments, as above provided, except such assessments as the owners of the property shall, within 30 days from the date of this notice, file with the commission a statement in writing that they elect to pay in one instalment, in which case the amount of the instalment shall be placed upon the next ensuing tax roll.

- (m) Section 66.60 (17) 66.0703 (14) shall be applicable to assessments made under this section.
- (n) (intro.) The commission may provide for a deferred due date on the levy of the special assessment as to real estate which is in agricultural use or which is otherwise not immediately to receive actual service from the sewer or other facility

for which the assessment is made. Such assessments shall be payable as soon as such lands receive actual service from the sewer or other facility. Any such special assessments shall be a lien against the property from the date of the levy. For the purpose of anticipating collection of special assessments for which the due date has been deferred, the commission may issue special improvement bonds payable only out of the special assessments. Section 66.54 66.0713 shall apply to and govern the issuance of bonds, except that the assessment notice shall be substantially in the following form:

- (2) Tax Levy. The commission may levy a tax upon the taxable property in the district as equalized by the department of revenue for state purposes for the purpose of carrying out and performing duties under ss. 66.20 to 66.26 this subchapter but the amount of any such tax in excess of that required for maintenance and operation and for principal and interest on bonds or promissory notes shall not exceed, in any one year, one mill for each dollar of the district's equalized valuation, as determined under s. 70.57. The tax levy may be spread upon the respective real estate and personal property tax rolls of the city, village and town areas included in the district taxes, and shall not be included within any limitation on county or municipality taxes. Such moneys when collected shall be paid to the treasurer of such district.
- (3) (a) The commission may establish service charges in such amount as to meet all or part of the requirements for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, extension, operation, maintenance, repair and depreciation of functions authorized by ss. 66.20 to 66.26 this subchapter, and for the payment of all or part of the principal and interest of any indebtedness incurred thereof.

- agricultural protection areas or other undeveloped areas not to be served by public sanitary sewer service in plans adopted by a regional planning commission or other area—wide planning agency organized under s. 66.945 66.0309 and approved by the board of supervisors of the county in which the lands are located shall not have property taxes, assessments or service charges levied against them by the district.
- (13) APPLICATION OF OTHER LAWS. Section 66.076 66.0821 shall apply to all districts now or hereafter organized and operating under ss. 66.20 to 66.26 this subchapter.
- SECTION 310. 66.26 of the statutes is renumbered 200.15, and 200.15 (2) and (4), as renumbered, are amended to read:
- 200.15 (2) Proceedings leading to the addition of other territory to a district may be initiated by petition from a municipal governing body or upon motion of the commission. Upon receipt of the petition or upon adoption of the motion, the commission shall hold a public hearing preceded by a class 2 notice under ch. 985. The commission may approve the annexation upon a determination that the standards of ss. 66.22 200.05 (4) (b) and (c) and 66.26 200.15 (3) are met. Approval actions by the commission under this section shall be subject to review under ch. 227.
- (4) Section 66.23 200.09 (1) does not require the appointment of a commissioner from territory annexed under this section if that territory, on the day before the annexation, has a population of less than 8.5% of the total population served by the district.

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$\binom{1}{2}$	SECTION 311. 66.27 of the statutes, as affected by 1997 Wisconsin Maryon, is renumbered 66 4001 and amended to read:
(3)	66 Relief from conditions of gifts and dedications. (1) If the
4	governing body of a county, city, town or village accepts a gift or dedication of land
5	made on condition that the land be devoted to a special purpose, and the condition
6	subsequently becomes impossible or impracticable, such the governing body may by
7	resolution or ordinance enacted by a two-thirds vote of its members elect
8	members-elect either to grant the land back to the donor or dedicator or the heirs
9	of the donor or dedicator or accept from the donor or dedicator or the heirs of the
10	donor or dedicator, a grant relieving the county, city, town or village of the condition,
11	pursuant to article XI, section 3a, of the constitution.
12	(2) (a) If such the donor or dedicator of land to a county, city, town or village or
13	the heirs of the donor or dedicator are unknown or cannot be found, such the

- resolution or ordinance <u>described under sub. (1)</u> may provide for the commencement of an action under this section for the purpose of relieving the county, city, town or village of the condition of the gift or dedication.

 (b) Any <u>such</u> action <u>under this subsection</u> shall be brought in a court of record
- in the manner provided in ch. 801. A lis pendens shall be filed or recorded as provided in s. 840.10 upon the commencement of the action. Service upon persons whose whereabouts are unknown may be made in the manner prescribed in s. 801.12.
 - (c) The court may render judgment in such action an action under this subsection relieving the county, city, town or village of the condition of the gift or dedication.

SECTION 312. 66.28 (title) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0139 (title).

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SECTION 313. 66.28 (1) to (4) of the statutes are renumbered 66.0139 (2) to (5) and amended to read:

dispose of any personal property which has been abandoned, or remained unclaimed for a period of 30 days, after the taking of possession of the property by the city, village, town or county officers an officer of the political subdivision by any means determined to be in the best interest of the city, village, town or county political subdivision. If the property is not disposed of in a sale open to the public, every city, village, town and county the political subdivision shall maintain an inventory of such the property; a record of the date and method of disposal, including the consideration received for the property, if any, and the name and address of the person taking possession of the property. Such The inventory shall be kept as a public record for a period of not less than 2 years from the date of disposal of the property. Any means of disposal other than public auction shall be specified by ordinance. If the disposal is in the form of a sale, all receipts from the sale, after deducting the necessary expenses of keeping the property and conducting the sale, shall be paid into the city, village, town or county treasury of the political subdivision.

dispose of abandoned or unclaimed flammable, explosive or incendiary substances, materials or devices posing a danger to life or property in their storage, transportation or use immediately after taking possession of the substances, materials or devices without a public auction. The city, village, town or county political subdivision, by ordinance or resolution, may establish disposal procedures. Procedures may include provisions authorizing an attempt to return to the rightful owner substances, materials or devices which have a commercial value in the normal

- business usage and do not pose an immediate threat to life or property. If enacted,

 any such provision a disposal procedure shall include a presumption that if the

 substance, material or device appears to be or is reported stolen an attempt will be

 made to return the substance, material or device to the rightful owner.
 - (4) Except as provided in s. 968.20 (3), a 1st class eities city shall dispose of abandoned or unclaimed dangerous weapons or ammunition without a public auction 12 months after taking possession of them if the owner has not requested their return. Disposition Disposal procedures shall be established by ordinance or resolution and may include provisions authorizing an attempt to return to the rightful owner any dangerous weapons or ammunition which appear to be stolen or are reported stolen. If enacted, any such provision a disposal procedure shall include a presumption that if the dangerous weapons or ammunition appear to be or are reported stolen an attempt will be made to return the dangerous weapons or ammunition to the rightful owner. The dangerous weapons or ammunition shall be are subject to sub. (4) (5).
 - (5) A city, village, town or county political subdivision may retain or dispose of any abandoned, unclaimed or seized dangerous weapon or ammunition only under s. 968.20.
 - SECTION 314. 66.285 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0135, and 66.0135 (1) (intro.), (c) and (d), (2) (a) and (b) 2. and (4) (intro.), as renumbered, are amended to read:
 - 66.0135 (1) Definitions. (intro.) In this section and s. 66.286:
 - (c) "Local governmental unit" means a political subdivision of this state, a special purpose district in this state, an agency or corporation of such a political

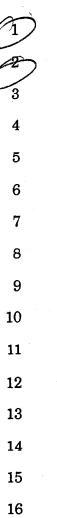
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SECTION	314

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1	subdivision or special purpose district, or a combination or subunit of any of the
2	foregoing.
3	(d) "Subcontractor" has the meaning given in s. 66.29 66.0901 (1) (d).
4	(2) (a) Except as provided in sub. (4) or as otherwise specifically provided, an
5	agency that does not pay timely the amount due on an order or contract shall pay
6	interest on the balance due from the 31st day after receipt of a properly completed
7	invoice or receipt and acceptance of the property or service under the order or
8	contract, whichever is later, or, if the agency does not comply with s. 66.286 sub. (7),
9	from the 31st day after receipt of an improperly completed invoice or receipt and
10	acceptance of the property or service under the order or contract, whichever is later,
11	at the rate specified in s. 71.82 (1) (a) compounded monthly.
12	(b) 2. Within 30 days after receipt of a properly completed invoice or receipt and
13	acceptance of the property or service under the order or contract, or, if the agency does
14	not comply with s. 66.286 sub. (7), within 30 days after receipt of an improperly
15	completed invoice or receipt and acceptance of the property or service under the order
16	or contract, whichever is later.
17	(4) Exceptions (intro.) Subsection (2) does not apply to any of the following
18	SECTION 315. 66.286 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0135 (7).
19	SECTION 316. 66.29 (title) and (1) (title) of the statutes are renumbered 66.090)
20	(title) and (1) (title).
21	SECTION 317. 66.29 (1) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0901 (1) (b) and
22	amended to read:
23	66.0901 (1) (b) In this section, "person "Person" means an individual
24	partnership, association, limited liability company, corporation or joint stock

company, lessee, trustee or receiver.

1	SECTION 318. 66.29 (1) (b) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0901 (1) (a) and
2	amended to read:
3	66.0901 (1) (a) "Municipality" means the state and any or a town, city, village,
4	school district, board of school directors, sewer district, drainage district, technical
5	college district or any other public or quasi-public corporation, officer, board or other
6	public body charged with the duty of receiving bids for and awarding any public
7	contracts.
8	SECTION 319. 66.29 (1) (c) and (d) and (2) to (8) of the statutes are renumbered
9	66.0901 (1) (c) and (d) and (2) to (8) and amended to read:
10	66.0901 (1) (c) The term "public "Public contract" shall mean and include any
11	means a contract for the construction, execution, repair, remodeling, or improvement
12	of any a public work, or building, or for the furnishing of supplies, or material of any
13	kind whatsoever, proposals for which are required to be advertised for by law.
14	(d) "Subcontractor" means a person whose relationship to the principal
15	contractor is substantially the same as to a part of the work as the latter's
16	relationship is to the proprietor. A "subcontractor" takes a distinct part of the work
17	in such a way that the "subcontractor" does not contemplate doing merely personal
18	service.
19	(2) BIDDER'S PROOF OF RESPONSIBILITY. Every A municipality, board or public
20	body upon all contracts subject to this section intending to enter into a public contract
21	may, before delivering any form for bid proposals, plans and specifications pertaining
22	therete to any person, excepting except materialmen, suppliers and others not
23	intending to submit a direct bid, require such the person to submit a full and
24	complete statement sworn to before an officer authorized by law to administer oaths,
25	of. The statement shall consist of information relating to financial ability,

SECTION 319



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equipment, experience in the work prescribed in said the public contract, and of such other matters as the municipality, board, public body or officer thereof may require requires for the protection and welfare of the public in the performance of any a public contract; such. The statement shall be in writing on a standard form of a questionnaire as that is adopted for such use and furnished by the municipality, board or public body or officer thereof, to be furnished by such municipality, board, public body or officer thereof. Such. The statement shall be filed in the manner and place designated by the municipality, board, public body or such officer thereof. Such statements. The statement shall not be received less than 5 days prior to the time set for opening of bids. The contents of said statements the statement shall be confidential and shall may not be disclosed except upon the written order of such the person furnishing the same, or statement, for necessary use by the public body in qualifying such the person, or in cases of action against, or by such, the person or municipality. The governing body of the municipality or such the committee, board or employe as is charged with, or delegated by the governing body with, the duty of receiving bids and awarding contracts or to whom the governing body has delegated the power shall properly evaluate the sworn statements filed relative to financial ability, equipment and experience in the work prescribed statement and shall find the maker of such the statement either qualified or unqualified. This subsection shall does not apply to cities of the first a 1st class city.

(3) PROOF OF RESPONSIBILITY, CONDITION PRECEDENT. No bid shall be received from any person who has not submitted the sworn statement as provided in sub. (2), provided that any prospective bidder who has once qualified to the satisfaction of the municipality, committee, board, public body or officer employe, and who wishes to become a bidder upon subsequent public contracts under the same jurisdiction of the

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same, to whose satisfaction the prospective bidder has qualified under sub. (2), need not separately qualify on each public contract unless required so to do by the said municipality, committee, board, public body or officers employe.

- (4) REJECTION OF BIDS. Whenever If the municipality, committee, board, public body or officer employe is not satisfied with the sufficiency of the answer contained in the questionnaire and financial statement, it provided under sub. (2), the municipality, committee, board or employe may reject said bid, or disregard the same bid.
- (5) Corrections of errors in Bids. Whenever any If a person shall submit submits a bid or proposal for the performance of public work under any public contract to be let by the a municipality, board, public body or officer thereof, who shall elaim and the bidder claims that a mistake, omission or error has been made in preparing the bid, the bidder shall, before the bids are opened, make known the fact that an error, omission or mistake has been made, and in that case. If the bidder makes this fact known, the bid shall be returned to the bidder unopened and the bidder shall may not be entitled to bid upon the public contract at hand unless the same it is readvertised and relet upon the readvertisement. In case any If a bidder shall make makes an error or, omission or mistake and shall discover the same discovers it after the bids are opened, the bidder shall immediately and without delay give written notice and make known the fact of the mistake, omission or error which has been committed and submit to the municipality, board, public body or officers thereof, clear and satisfactory evidence of the mistake, omission or error and that the same it was not caused by any careless act or omission on the bidder's part in the exercise of ordinary care in examining the plans, or specifications and in conforming with the provisions of this section, and in case of If the discovery and notice of a

SECTION 319

mistake, omission or error causes a forfeiture, shall the bidder may not be entitled to recover the moneys or certified check forfeited as liquidated damages unless it shall be is proven before a court of competent jurisdiction in an action brought for the recovery of the amount forfeited, that in making the mistake, error or omission the bidder was free from carelessness, negligence or inexcusable neglect.

- public contracts ealling for the construction, repair, remodeling or improvement of any a public building or structure, other than highway structures and facilities, the a municipality may bid projects based on a single or multiple division of the work. Contracts Public contracts shall be awarded according to the division of work selected for bidding. The municipality may set out in any public contract reasonable and lawful conditions as to the hours of labor, wages, residence, character and classification of workmen workers to be employed by any contractor, and to classify such contractors as to their financial responsibility, competency and ability to perform work and to set up a classified list of contractors pursuant thereto; and such. The municipality may also reject the bid of any person, if such the person has not been classified pursuant to the said questionnaire for the kind or amount of work in said the bid.
- (7) BIDDER'S CERTIFICATE. On all contracts When bidding on a public contract, the bidder shall incorporate and make a part of the bidder's proposal for the doing of any work or labor or the furnishing of any material in or about any public work or contract of the municipality a sworn statement by the bidder, or if not an individual by one authorized, that the bidder or authorized person so swearing has examined and carefully prepared the proposal from the plans and specifications and has checked the same in detail before submitting the proposal or bid to the

municipality, board, department or officer charged with the letting of bids and also at the same time as. As a part of the proposal, the bidder also shall submit a list of the subcontractors the bidder proposes to contract with, and the class of work to be performed by each, provided that. In order to qualify for inclusion in the bidder's list a subcontractor must shall first submit a bid in writing, to the general contractor at least 48 hours prior to the time of the bid closing, which list shall. The list may not be added to ner or altered without the written consent of the municipality. A proposal of a bidder shall is not be invalid if any subcontractor and the class of work to be performed by the subcontractor has been omitted from a proposal; such the omission shall be considered as inadvertent, or that the bidder will perform the work personally.

(8) Settlement of disputes; defaults. Whenever there is a dispute between the a contractor or surety or the municipality as to the determination whether there is a compliance with the provisions of the a public contract as to the hours of labor, wages, residence, character, and classification of workmen workers employed by any the contractor, the determination of the municipality shall be is final, and in case of violation of said. If a violation of these provisions occurs, the municipality may declare the contract in default and request the surety to perform or relet upon advertisement the remaining portion of the <u>public</u> contract.

SECTION 320. 66.29 (9) (title) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0901 (9) (title).

SECTION 321. 66.29 (9) (a) of the statutes is repealed.

Note: Repeals the separate definition of "municipality". The definition is restated in Section 252 of this bill.

SECTION 322. 66.29 (9) (b) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0901 (9) (b) and amended to read:

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components specified, previously paid for by the contractor and delivered to the work or properly stored and suitable for incorporation in the work embraced in the contract.

SECTION 323. 66.293 of the statutes as affected by 1997 Wisconsin Acts 9 and is renumbered 66.0903, and 66.0903 (title), (1) (g), (3) (am) and (bm), (9), (10) (a) and (b), (11) (a) and (b) 1. to 5. and (12) (a) and (d), as renumbered, are amended to read:

66.0903 (title) Contractor's failure to comply with municipal Municipal prevailing wage and hour scale scales.

(1) (g) 1. "Prevailing Except as provided in subd. 2., "prevailing wage rate" for any trade or occupation engaged in the erection, construction, remodeling, repairing or demolition of any project of public works in any area means the hourly basic rate of pay, plus the hourly contribution for health insurance benefits, vacation benefits, pension benefits and any other bona fide economic benefit, paid directly or indirectly, for a majority of the hours worked in the trade or occupation on projects in the area, er if.

2. If there is no rate at which a majority of the hours worked in the trade or occupation on projects in the area is paid, then the "prevailing wage rate" for any trade or occupation engaged in the erection, construction, remodeling, repairing or demolition of any project of public works in any area shall be means the average hourly basic rate of pay, weighted by the number of hours worked, plus the average hourly contribution, weighted by the number of hours worked, for health insurance benefits, vacation benefits, pension benefits and any other bona fide economic benefit, paid directly or indirectly for all hours worked at the hourly basic rate of pay

SECTION 323

of the highest-paid 51% of hours worked in that trade or occupation on projects in that area.

(3) (am) Every A local governmental unit, before making a contract by direct negotiation or soliciting bids on a contract, for the erection, construction, remodeling, repairing or demolition of any project of public works, including a highway, street or bridge construction project, shall apply to the department to determine the prevailing wage rate and prevailing hours of labor for each trade or occupation required in the work contemplated. The department shall make such investigations and hold such public hearings as may be necessary to define the trades or occupations that are commonly employed on projects that are subject to this section and to inform itself as to the prevailing wage rates and prevailing hours of labor in all areas of the state for those trades or occupations, with a view to ascertaining the prevailing wage rate and prevailing hours of labor for each such trade or occupation. The department shall issue its determination within 30 days after receiving the request and shall file the same determination with the requesting local governmental unit applying therefor.

(bm) Any person may request a recalculation of any portion of a determination within 30 days after the initial determination date if the person submits evidence with the request showing that the prevailing wage rate or prevailing hours of labor for any given trade or occupation included in the initial determination does not represent the prevailing wage rate or prevailing hours of labor for that trade or occupation in the area. Such The evidence shall include wage rate and hours of labor information for work performed in the contested trade or occupation in the area within the previous 12 months. The department shall affirm or modify the initial

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determination within 15 days after the date on which the department receives the request for recalculation.

- (9) COMPLIANCE. (a) When the department finds that a local governmental unit has not requested a determination under sub. (3) (am) or that a local governmental unit, contractor or subcontractor has not physically incorporated a determination into a contract or subcontract as required under this section or has not notified a minor subcontractor of a determination in the manner prescribed by the department by rule promulgated under sub. (3) (dm), the department shall notify the local governmental unit, contractor or subcontractor of such the noncompliance and shall file the determination with the local governmental unit, contractor or subcontractor within 30 days after such notice.
- (b) Upon completion of a project and before receiving final payment for his or her work on the project, each agent or subcontractor shall furnish the contractor with an affidavit stating that the agent or subcontractor has complied fully with the requirements of this section. A contractor may not authorize final payment until such an the affidavit is filed in proper form and order.
- (c) Upon completion of a project and before receiving final payment for his or her work on the project, each contractor shall file with the local governmental unit authorizing the work an affidavit stating that the contractor has complied fully with the requirements of this section and that the contractor has received an affidavit under par. (b) from each of the contractor's agents and subcontractors. A local governmental unit may not authorize a final payment until such an the affidavit is filed in proper form and order. If a local governmental unit authorizes a final payment before such an affidavit is filed in proper form and order or if the department determines, based on the greater weight of the credible evidence, that

any person specified in sub. (4) has been or may have been paid less than the prevailing wage rate or less than 1.5 times the hourly basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of the prevailing hours of labor and requests that the local governmental unit withhold all or part of the final payment, but the local governmental unit fails to do so, the local governmental unit is liable for all back wages payable up to the amount of that final payment.

- (10) (a) Each contractor, subcontractor or contractor's or subcontractor's agent thereof performing work on a project that is subject to this section shall keep full and accurate records clearly indicating the name and trade or occupation of every person described in sub. (4) and an accurate record of the number of hours worked by each of those persons and the actual wages paid therefor for the hours worked.
- (b) The department or the contracting local governmental unit may demand and examine, and it shall be the duty of every contractor, subcontractor and contractor's or subcontractor's agent thereof to shall keep, and furnish to upon request by the department or local governmental unit, copies of payrolls and other records and information relating to the wages paid to persons described in sub. (4) for work to which this section applies. The department may inspect records in the manner provided in chs. 103 to 106. Every contractor, subcontractor or agent performing work on a project that is subject to this section is subject to the requirements of chs. 103 to 106 relating to the examination of records.
- (11) (a) Any contractor, subcontractor or contractor's or subcontractor's agent thereof, who fails to pay the prevailing wage rate determined by the department under sub. (3) or who pays less than 1.5 times the hourly basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of the prevailing hours of labor determined under sub. (3), shall be is liable to any affected employe in the amount of his or her unpaid wages or his or

- her unpaid overtime compensation and in an additional equal amount as liquidated damages. An action to recover the liability may be maintained in any court of competent jurisdiction by any employe for and in behalf of that employe and other employes similarly situated. No employe may be a party plaintiff to any such the action unless the employe consents in writing to become such a party and the consent is filed in the court in which the action is brought. Notwithstanding s. 814.04 (1), the court shall, in addition to any judgment awarded to the plaintiff, allow reasonable attorney fees and costs to be paid by the defendant.
- (b) 1. Except as provided in subds. 2., 4. and 6., any contractor, subcontractor or contractor's or subcontractor's agent thereof who violates this section may be fined not more than \$200 or imprisoned for not more than 6 months or both. Each day that any such violation continues shall be considered is a separate offense.
- 2. Whoever induces any individual who seeks to be or is employed on any project that is subject to this section to give up, waive or return any part of the wages to which the individual is entitled under the contract governing such the project, or who reduces the hourly basic rate of pay normally paid to an employe for work on a project that is not subject to this section during a week in which the employe works both on a project that is subject to this section and on a project that is not subject to this section, by threat not to employ, by threat of dismissal from such employment or by any other means is guilty of an offense under s. 946.15 (1).
- 3. Any person employed on a project that is subject to this section who knowingly permits a contractor, subcontractor or contractor's or subcontractor's agent thereof to pay him or her less than the prevailing wage rate set forth in the contract governing such the project, who gives up, waives or returns any part of the compensation to which he or she is entitled under the contract, or who gives up,

waives or returns any part of the compensation to which he or she is normally entitled for work on a project that is not subject to this section during a week in which the person works both on a project that is subject to this section and on a project that is not subject to this section, is guilty of an offense under s. 946.15 (2).

- 4. Whoever induces any individual who seeks to be or is employed on any project that is subject to this section to permit any part of the wages to which the individual is entitled under the contract governing such the project to be deducted from the individual's pay is guilty of an offense under s. 946.15 (3), unless the deduction would be permitted under 29 CFR 3.5 or 3.6 from an individual who is working on a project that is subject to 40 USC 276c.
- 5. Any person employed on a project that is subject to this section who knowingly permits any part of the wages to which he or she is entitled under the contract governing such the project to be deducted from his or her pay is guilty of an offense under s. 946.15 (4), unless the deduction would be permitted under 29 CFR 3.5 or 3.6 from a person who is working on a project that is subject to 40 USC 276c.
- any local governmental unit applying for a determination under sub. (3) and any local governmental unit exempted under sub. (6) of the names of all persons whom the department has found to have failed to pay the prevailing wage rate determined under sub. (3) or has found to have paid less than 1.5 times the hourly basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of the prevailing hours of labor determined under sub. (3) at any time in the preceding 3 years. The department shall include with any such mame the address of such the person and shall specify when such the person failed to pay the prevailing wage rate and when such the person paid less than 1.5 times the hourly basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of the prevailing

- hours of labor. A local governmental unit may not award any contract to such the person unless otherwise recommended by the department or unless at least 3 years have elapsed from the date the department issued its findings or the date of final determination by a court of competent jurisdiction, whichever is later.
- (d) Any person submitting a bid on a project that is subject to this section shall be required, on the date the person submits the bid, to identify any construction business in which the person, or a shareholder, officer or partner of the person, if the person is a business, owns, or has owned at least a 25% interest on the date the person submits the bid or at any other time within 3 years preceding the date the person submits the bid, if the business has been found to have failed to pay the prevailing wage rate determined under sub. (3) or to have paid less than 1.5 times the hourly basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of the prevailing hours of labor determined under sub. (3).

Section 324. 66.295 of the statutes is repealed.

Note: Repealed as archaic. The section authorizes a city, village, town or county which has received and utilized any benefits or improvements furnished before March 1, 1973 under an unenforceable contract, entered into in good faith and fully performed and accepted, to pay the fair and reasonable value of the benefits and improvements. While this section was amended a number of times after 1949 to extend the cutoff date, that date has not been changed since ch. 97, laws of Wisconsin 1973, which changed the cutoff date from July 1, 1969 to March 1, 1973.

SECTION 325. 66.296 (title) of the statutes is renumbered 66.1003 (title) and amended to read:

66.1003 (title) Discontinuance of streets and alleys a public way.

SECTION 326. 66.296 (1) of the statutes is renumbered 66.1003 (2) and amended to read:

66.1003 (2) The whole or any part of any road, street, slip, pier, lane or paved alley, in any 2nd, 3rd or 4th class city or in any village or town, may be discontinued

by the common council or village or town board common council of any city, except
a 1st class city, or a village or town board may discontinue all or part of a public way
upon the written petition of the owners of all the frontage of the lots and lands
abutting upon the portion thereof public way sought to be discontinued, and of the
owners of more than one-third of the frontage of the lots and lands abutting on that
portion of the remainder thereof of the public way which lies within 2,650 feet of the
ends of the portion to be discontinued, or lies within so much of that 2,650 feet as shall
be is within the corporate limits of the city, village or town. The beginning and ending
of an alley shall be considered to be within the block in which it is located. This
subsection does not apply to a highway upon the line between 2 towns that is subject
to s. 80.11.

SECTION 327. 66.296 (1m) of the statutes is renumbered 66.1003 (3) and amended to read:

66.1003 (3) The whole or any part of any unpaved alley in any 2nd, 3rd or 4th class city or in any village or town may be discontinued by the common council or village or town board common council of any city, except a 1st class city, or a village or town board may discontinue all or part of an unpaved alley upon the written petition of the owners of more than 50% of the frontage of the lots and lands abutting upon the portion thereof of the unpaved alley sought to be discontinued. The beginning and ending of an unpaved alley shall be considered to be within the block in which it is located. This subsection does not apply to a highway upon the line between 2 towns that is subject to s. 80.11.

SECTION 328. 66.296 (2) of the statutes is renumbered 66.1003 (4), and 66.1003 (4) (a) to (c), as renumbered, are amended to read:

66.1003 (4) (a) As an alternative Notwithstanding subs. (2) and (3), proceedings covered by this section may be initiated by the common council or village or town board by the introduction of a resolution declaring that since the public interest requires it, the whole or any part of any road, street, slip, pier, lane or alley in the city, village or town is thereby a public way or an unpaved alley is vacated and discontinued. No discontinuance of a public way under this subsection may result in a landlocked parcel of property.

(b) A hearing on the passage of such a resolution under par. (a) shall be set by the common council or village or town board on a date which shall not be less than 40 days thereafter after the date on which the resolution is introduced. Notice of the hearing shall be given as provided in sub. (5)(8), except that in addition notice of such the hearing shall be served on the owners of all of the frontage of the lots and lands abutting upon the portion thereof public way or unpaved alley sought to be discontinued in a manner provided for the service of summons in circuit court at least 30 days before such the hearing. When such service cannot be made within the city, village or town, a copy of the notice shall be mailed to the owner's last—known address at least 30 days before the hearing.

(c) No Except as provided in this paragraph, no discontinuance of the whole or any part of any road, street, slip, pier, lane or paved alley shall a public way may be ordered under this subsection if a written objection to the proposed discontinuance is filed with the city, village or town clerk by any of the owners abutting on the portion public way sought to be discontinued or by the owners of more than one—third of the frontage of the lots and lands abutting on that portion of the remainder thereof of the public way which lies within 2,650 feet from the ends of the portion public way proposed to be discontinued; or which lies within so much of said that portion of the

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Section 328

2,650 feet as shall be that is within the corporate limits of the city, village or town.
If a written objection is filed, the discontinuance may be ordered only by the favorable
vote of two-thirds of the members of the common council or village or town board
voting on the proposed discontinuance. An owner of property abutting on a
discontinued public way whose property is damaged by the discontinuance may
recover damages as provided in ch. 32. The beginning and ending of an alley shall
be considered to be within the block in which it is located.

Note: Amends sub. (4) (a) by prohibiting discontinuance of a public way under the subsection that results in a landlocked parcel. Amends sub. (4) (c). The current provision states that a discontinuance may not be ordered if a written objection is filed by any owner abutting the property to be discontinued or filed by the owners of more than one-third of the frontage of the lots and lands abutting the property to be discontinued which lies within 2,650 feet from the ends of the property, or which lies within 2,650 feet of the municipal limits. The provision is amended as follows:

1. If a written objection is filed, either by an abutting owner or an appropriate number of those other owners affected by the discontinuance, the discontinuance may be ordered only by the favorable vote of two-thirds of the members of the common council or village or town board voting on the proposed discontinuance.

2. It is expressly stated that an owner of property abutting on a discontinued public way whose property is damaged by the discontinuance may recover damages as provided in ch. 32.

SECTION 329. 66.296 (2m) of the statutes is renumbered 66.1003 (5).

SECTION 330. 66.296(3), (4) and (5) of the statutes are renumbered 66.1003(6), (7) and (8) and amended to read:

66.1003 (6) Whenever any of the lots or lands subject to this section is owned by the state, county, city, village or town, or by a minor or incompetent person, or the title thereof to the lots or lands is held in trust, as to all lots and lands so owned or held, petitions for discontinuance or objections to discontinuance may be signed by the governor, chairperson of the board of supervisors of the county, mayor of the city, president of the village, chairperson of the town board, guardian of the minor or incompetent person, or the trustee, respectively, and the signature of any private

corporation may be made by its president, secretary or other principal officer or managing agent.

- (7) The city council or village or town board may by resolution discontinue any alley or any portion thereof of an alley which has been abandoned, at any time after the expiration of 5 years from the date of the recording of the plat by which it was dedicated. Failure or neglect to work or use any alley or any portion thereof of an alley for a period of 5 years next preceding the date of notice provided for in sub. (5) (8) shall be considered an abandonment for the purpose of this section.
- (8) Notice stating when and where the petition or resolution <u>under this section</u> will be acted upon and stating what road, street, slip, pier, lane or alley, or part thereof, <u>public way or unpaved alley</u> is proposed to be discontinued, shall be published as a class 3 notice, under ch. 985.

SECTION 331. 66.296 (6) of the statutes is renumbered 66.1003 (9).

SECTION 332. 66.297 of the statutes is renumbered 62.73 and amended to read:

the The common council of a 1st class city may vacate in whole or in part such highways, streets, alleys, grounds, waterways, public walks and other public grounds within the corporate limits of the city as in its opinion that it determines the public interest requires to be vacated or are of no public utility, subject to s. 80.32 (4). Such proceedings Proceedings under this section shall be commenced either by a petition presented to the common council signed by the owners of all property which abuts upon the portion of the public facilities proposed to be vacated, or by a resolution adopted by the common council. The requirements of s. 840.11 shall apply to proceedings under this section.

- (2) All petitions or resolutions shall be referred to a committee of the common council for a public hearing on such the proposed discontinuance and at least 7 days shall elapse between the date of the last service and the date of such the hearing. A notice of such hearing shall be served on the owners of record of all property which abuts upon the portion of the public facilities proposed to be vacated, in the manner provided for service of a summons.
- (3) If the common council initiates a discontinuance proceeding by resolution without a petition signed by all of the owners of the property which abuts the public facility proposed to be discontinued, any owner of property abutting such the public facility whose property is damaged thereby by the discontinuance may recover such damages as provided in ch. 32.
- (4) The common council may also order that an assessment of benefits be made and when so ordered the assessment shall be made as provided in s. 66.60 66.0703.

SECTION 333. 66.298 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0905 and amended to read:

66.0905 Pedestrian malls. After referring the matter to the plan commission for report under s. 62.23 (5), or the town zoning committee under s. 60.61 (4), and after holding a public hearing on the matter with publication of a Class 1 notice of the hearing, the governing body of any city or village, or any town board acting under s. 60.61 or 60.62, may by ordinance designate any street, road or public way or any part thereof of a street, road or public way wholly within its jurisdiction as a pedestrian mall and prohibit or limit the use thereof by vehicular traffic in the pedestrian mall. Creation of such a pedestrian malls shall mall under this section does not constitute a discontinuance or vacation of such the street, road or public way under s. 66.296 66,1003 or 236.43.

LRB-0042/P2 -239-1999 – 2000 Legislature (1) MES:kg&is:hmh (title) and SECTION 334 DUSIN 66.299 of the statutes renumbered 66.0131, and 66.0131(1)(a) Section 334 (title) and (1) as renumbered, is amended to read: 66.0131 (1) (a) "Local governmental unit" means a political subdivision of this 3 state, a special purpose district in this state, an agency or corporation of such a 4 political subdivision or special purpose district, or a combination or subunit of any 5 asaffected by 1999 of the foregoing (title) (1) and (2) of the statutes are renumbered 66.0301 (title) (1) and (2), and 66,0301 (2), as renumbered, is amended to read: 66.0301 (2) In addition to the provisions of any other statutes specifically authorizing cooperation between municipalities, unless such those statutes specifically exclude action under this section, any municipality may contract with 11 other municipalities and with federally recognized Indian tribes and bands in this 12 state, for the receipt or furnishing of services or the joint exercise of any power or duty 13 required or authorized by law. If municipal or tribal parties to a contract have 14 varying powers or duties under the law, each may act under the contract to the extent 15 of its lawful powers and duties. A contract under this subsection may bind the 16 contracting parties for the length of time specified in the contract. This section shall 17 be interpreted liberally in favor of cooperative action between municipalities and 18 between municipalities and Indian tribes and bands in this state. 19 Note: The underscored sentence restates s. 66.30 (4), which is repealed by SECTION 340 of this bill. SECTION 336. 66.30 (2g) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0311 (2) and amended 20 to read: 21

1	66.0311 (2) Any municipality, housing authority, development authority or
2	redevelopment authority authorized under ss. 66.40 to 66.435 66.1201 to 66.1211
3	and 66.1301 to 66.1337:
4	(a) To issue bonds or obtain other types of financing in furtherance of its
5	statutory purposes may cooperate with any other municipality, housing authority,
6	development authority or redevelopment authority similarly authorized under ss.
7	66.40 to 66.435 66.1201 to 66.1211 and 66.1301 to 66.1337 for the purpose of jointly
8	issuing bonds or obtaining other types of financing.
9	(b) To plan, undertake, own, construct, operate and contract with respect to any
10	housing project in accordance with its statutory purposes under ss. 66.40 to 66.435
11	66,1201 to 66.1211 and 66.1301 to 66.1337, may cooperate for the joint exercise of
12	such functions with any other municipality, housing authority, development
13	authority or redevelopment authority so authorized.
14	SECTION 337. 66.30 (2m) of the statutes is renumbered 36.11 (19), and 36.11
15	(19) (a) to (c), as renumbered, are amended to read:
16	36.11 (19) (a) The university of Wisconsin board may furnish, and school
17	districts may accept, services for educational study and research projects and they
18	may enter into contracts under this section s. 66.0301 for that purpose.
19	(b) A group of school districts, if authorized by each school board, may form a
20	nonprofit-sharing corporation to contract with the state or the university of
21	Wisconsin system board for the furnishing of the services specified in par. (a).
22	(c) The corporation shall be organized under ch. 181 and shall have the powers
23	there applicable. Members of the school boards specified in par. (b) may serve as

incorporators, directors and officers of the corporation.

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SECTION 338. 66.30(3) and (3m) of the statutes are renumbered 66.0301(3) and (4) and amended to read: 2 Any such contract under sub. (2) may provide a plan for 66.0301 **(3)** 3 administration of the function or project, which may include, without limitation provisions as to proration of the expenses because of enumeration, inchedit involved, deposit and disbursement of funds appropriated, submission and approval of budgets, creation of a commission, selection and removal of commissioners, and 7 formation and letting of contracts. 8 A commission created by contract under sub. (2) may finance the **(4)** 9 acquisition, development, remodeling, construction and equipment of land, 10 buildings and facilities for regional projects under s. 66.066 66.0621. Participating 11 municipalities acting jointly or separately may finance such the projects, or an 12 agreed share of the cost thereof of the projects, under ch. 67. 13 SECTION 339. 66.30 (3n) and (3p) of the statutes are consolidated, renumbered 14 66.0301 (5) (intro.) and amended to read: 15 66.0301 (5) (intro.) No commission created by contract under this section is 16 authorized sub. (2) may, directly or indirectly, to acquire, do any of the following: 17 (a) Acquire, construct or lease facilities used or useful in the business of a public 18 utility engaged in production, transmission, delivery or furnishing of heat, light, 19 power, natural gas or communications service, by any method except those set forth 20 under this chapter or ch. 196, 197 or 198. (3p) The authority now or hereafter 21 conferred by law on commissions created by contract under this section shall not 22 include the right, power or authority to establish 23 (b) Establish, lay out, construct, improve, discontinue, relocate, widen or 24 maintain any road or highway outside the corporate limits of a village or city or to 25

- acquire lands for such those purposes except upon approval of the department of transportation and the county board of the county and the town board of the town in which the road is to be located.
 - SECTION 340. 66.30 (4) of the statutes is repealed.

NOTE: The substance of this repealed subsection is relocated to s. 66.0301 (2), as renumbered [current s. 66.30 (2)]. See Section 335 of this bill.

SECTION 341. 66.30 (5) (intro.), (a) and (b) of the statutes are renumbered 66.0303 (2), (3) and (4) and amended to read:

66.0303 (2) Any A municipality may contract with municipalities of another state for the receipt or furnishing of services or the joint exercise of any power or duty required or authorized by statute to the extent that laws of such the other state or of the United States permit such the joint exercise.

as a condition precedent to taking effect, be submitted to the attorney general who shall determine whether the agreement is in proper form and compatible with the laws of this state. The attorney general shall approve any agreement submitted hereunder under this subsection unless the attorney general finds that it does not meet the conditions set forth herein in this section and details in writing addressed to the concerned municipal governing bodies the specific respects in which the proposed agreement fails to meet the requirements of law. Failure to disapprove an agreement submitted hereunder under this subsection within 90 days of its submission shall constitute constitutes approval thereof. The attorney general, upon submission of an agreement hereunder, shall transmit a copy of the agreement to the governor who shall consult with any state department or agency affected by

the agreement. The governor shall forward to the attorney general any comments the governor may have concerning the agreement.

(4) An agreement entered into under this subsection shall have section has the status of an interstate compact, but in any case or controversy involving performance or interpretation thereof of or liability thereunder under the agreement, the municipalities party thereto shall be to the agreement are real parties in interest and the state may commence an action to recoup or otherwise make itself whole for any damages or liability which it may incur by reason of being joined as a party therein. Such. The action by the state may be maintained against any municipality whose act or omission caused or contributed to the incurring of damage or liability by the state.

SECTION 342. 66.30 (6) (a) of the statutes is repealed.

SECTION 343. 66.30 (6) (b) to (h) of the statutes as affected by 1951 which are renumbered 120.25 (1) to (6), and 120.25 (1), (2) (intro.), (3), (5) and (6), as renumbered, are amended to read:

120.25 (1) Two or more school boards of school districts may by written contract executed by all participants to the contract, own, construct, lease or otherwise acquire school facilities including real estate located within or outside the boundaries of any participating school district.

- (2) (intro.) School district boards entering into a contract under this subsection section may, without limitation because of enumeration:
- (3) A contract entered into under this subsection section shall at all times be limited to a period of 50 years but may, by mutual written consent of all participants, be modified or extended beyond the initial term.

(3) and amended to read:

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1	(5) At least 30 days prior to entering into a contract under this subsection
2	section or a modification or extension of the contract, the school boards of the districts
3	involved or their designated agent shall file the proposed agreement with the state
4	superintendent of public instruction to enable the department to assist and advise
5	the school boards involved in regard to the applicable recognized accounting
6	procedure for the administration of the school aid programs. The state
7	superintendent shall review the terms of the proposed contract to ensure that each
8	participating school district's interests are protected.
9	(6) School district boards entering into a contract under this subsection section
10	shall designate for each employe providing services under the contract either a
11	school district entering into the contract or a cooperative educational service agency
12	under ch. 116 as the employer for purposes of compliance with s. 111.70, teacher's
13	retirement, worker's compensation and unemployment insurance.
14	SECTION 344. 66.301 of the statutes is renumbered 66.1019 (1).
15	SECTION 345. 66.302 of the statutes is renumbered 66.1019 (2).
16	SECTION 346. 66.303 of the statutes is renumbered 66.1019 (3), and 66.1019 (3)
17	(a), as renumbered, is amended to read:
18	66.1019 (3) (a) Except as provided in sub. (2) par. (b), any ordinance enacted
19	by a county, city, village or town relating to the construction or inspection of
20	multifamily dwellings, as defined in s. 101.971 (2), shall conform to subch. VI of ch.
21	101 and s. 101.02 (7m).
22	SECTION 347. 66.304 of the statutes is renumbered 66.1017.
23	SECTION 348. 66.305 (title) of the statutes is renumbered 66.0313 (title).
24	SECTION 349. $66.305(1)$ and (2) of the statutes are renumbered $66.0313(2)$ and

1	66.0313 (2) Upon the request of any law enforcement agency, including county
2	law enforcement agencies as provided in s. 59.28 (2), the law enforcement personnel
3	of any other law enforcement agency may assist the requesting agency within the
4	latter's jurisdiction, notwithstanding any other jurisdictional provision. For
5	purposes of ss. 895.35 and 895.46, such law enforcement personnel, while acting in
6	response to such request a request for assistance, shall be deemed employes of the
7	requesting agency.
8	(3) The provisions of s. 66.315 shall 66.0513 apply to this section.
9	SECTION 350. 66.307 of the statutes as created by 1097 Wisconsia Act 23 is
10	renumbered 66.1113, and 66.1113 (2) (c), as renumbered, is amended to read:
11	66.1113 (2) (c) If 2 or more contiguous political subdivisions that are premier
12	resort areas each impose the tax under s. 77.994, they may enter into a contract
13	under s. 66.30 66.0301 to cooperate in paying for infrastructure expenses, in addition
14	to any other authority they have to act under s. 66.30 66.0301.
15	SECTION 351. 66.31 of the statutes is renumbered 66.1009.
16	SECTION 352. 66.312 of the statutes as affected by 1997 Wisemson Act 176 is
17	renumbered 66.0511.
18	SECTION 353. 66.315 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0513 and amended to
19	read:
20	66.0513 Police, pay when acting outside county or municipality. (1)
21	Any chief of police, sheriff, deputy sheriff, county traffic officer or other peace officer
22	of any city, county, village or town, who shall be is required by command of the
23	governor, sheriff or other superior authority to maintain the peace, or who responds
24	to the request of the authorities of another municipality, to perform police or peace

duties outside territorial limits of the city, county, village or town where employed

as such officer, shall be the officer is employed, is entitled to the same wage, salary
pension, worker's compensation, and all other service rights for such this service as
for service rendered within the limits of the city, county, village or town where
regularly employed.

(2) All wage and disability payments, pension and worker's compensation claims, damage to equipment and clothing, and medical expense arising under sub. (1), shall be paid by the city, county, village or town regularly employing such peace the officer. Upon making such the payment such the city, county, village or town shall be reimbursed by the state, county or other political subdivision whose officer or agent commanded the services out of which the payments arose.

SECTION 354. 66.32 of the statutes is renumbered 66.0105 and amended to read:

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Extraterritorial Jurisdiction of overlapping 66.0105 extraterritorial powers. The extraterritorial powers granted to cities and villages by statute, including ss. 30.745, 62.23 (2) and (7a), 66.052 66.0415, 236.10 and 254.57, may not be exercised within the corporate limits of another city or village. Wherever these statutory extraterritorial powers overlap, the jurisdiction over the overlapping area shall be divided on a line all points of which are equidistant from the boundaries of each municipality concerned so that not more than one municipality shall exercise power over any area.

SECTION 355. 66.325 of the statutes is renumbered 166.23, and 166.23 (title), as renumbered, is amended to read:

166.23 (title) Emergency powers of cities, villages and towns.

SECTION 356. 66.33 of the statutes is renumbered 281.695.

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1	SECTION 357. 66.34 of the statutes is renumbered 92.115, and 92.115 (title), as
2	renumbered, is amended to read:
3	92.115 (title) Soil Municipal soil conservation on private lands.
4	SECTION 358. 66.345 of the statutes is repealed.
	Note: The repealed section authorizes towns to levy special assessments against lands or interests specially benefited by the town's removal and disposition of dead animals under s. 60.23 (20), soil conservation work under s. 66.34 and snow removal under s. 86.105. Because of the nature of these services, the special committee determined that the costs of the services, to the extent not covered by other funding sources, are more appropriately funded by special charges. See Section 166 of this bill.
5	SECTION 359. 66.35 of the statutes is renumbered 285.54.
$\hat{6}$	SECTION 360. 66.36 of the statutes as affected by 1997 Wisconsin Acts 27 and
$\overrightarrow{\mathcal{D}}$	is renumbered 281.59 (13f), and 281.59 (13f) (intro.) and (c) to (f), as
8	renumbered, are amended to read:
9	281.59 (13f) Municipal financing; clean water fund project costs funding of
10	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE. (intro.) Subject to the terms and conditions of its financial
11	assistance agreement, a municipality may repay financial assistance costs received
12	under from the clean water fund program under ss. s. 281.58 and 281.59 under this
13	section by any lawful method, including any one of the following methods or any
14	combination thereof of the methods:
15	(c) Payment out of the proceeds of the sale of public improvement bonds issued
16	by it under s. 66.059 <u>66.0619</u> .
17	(d) Payment out of the proceeds of revenue obligations issued by it under s
18	66.066 <u>66.0621</u> .
19	(e) Payment as provided under s. 66.54 (2) (c), (d) or (e) <u>66.0709</u> .

(f) Payment as provided under s. 66.076 (1) 66.0821 (2) (a) 1

amended to read:

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NOTE: It is the understanding and intent of the special committee on general municipal law recodification that the list of financing methods that follows this introductory clause is illustrative and not limiting.

	introductory cause of any or a
1	SECTION 361. 66.365 of the statutes is renumbered 283.87 (4) and amended to
2	read:
3	283.87 (4) Aids to municipalities; environmental damage compensation. The
4	department of natural resources may make grants to any county, city, village or town
5	for the acquisition or development of recreational lands and facilities from moneys
6	appropriated under s. 20.370 (2) (dv). Use and administration of the grant shall be
7	consistent with any court order issued under s. 283.87 sub. (3). A county, city, village
8	or town which receives a grant under this section is not required to share in the cost
9	of a project under this section.
10	SECTION 362. 66.37 of the statutes as affected by 1992 Wisconsin Act 250, is
11	repealed.
	Note: Repealed as obsolete. Section 66.37 authorizes a county, town, city or village to provide a reward to a person who kills a pocket gopher, street gopher, a black, brown, gray or Norway rat, a mole, a red or grey fox, a coyote, a wildcat or a weasel.
12	SECTION 363. 66.375 of the statutes is renumbered 66.1015.
13	SECTION 364. 66.38 of the statutes is renumbered 62.237.
14	SECTION 365. 66.39 of the statutes is repealed.
	Note: Repealed as no longer necessary. Section 66.39 authorizes county veterans' housing authorities and does not appear to be presently used. Furthermore, the general housing authority law authorizes housing authorities to undertake housing projects for veterans. See s. 66.1201 (9) (r) as renumbered. [Current s. 66.04 (9) (r).] Subsection (1) of the repealed section is made part of the general housing authority law. See Section 273 of this bill.
15	SECTION 366. 66.395 (title), (1) to (2m) and (3) (title) and (a) to (p) of the statutes
16	are renumbered 66.1213 (title), (1) to (3) and (4) (title) and (a) to (p), and 66.1213 (2),
17	(3) and (4) (a), (h) to (k), (L) 1. (intro.) and 2. and (m) to (o), as renumbered, are

1	66.1213 (2) DECLARATION OF NECESSITY. It is declared that the lack of housing
2	facilities for elderly persons provided by private enterprise in certain areas creates
3	a public necessity to establish such safe and sanitary facilities for which public
4	moneys may be spent and private property acquired. The legislature declares that
5	to provide public housing for elderly persons is the performance of a governmental
6	function of state concern.
7	(3) DISCRIMINATION. Persons otherwise entitled to any right, benefit, facility or
8	privilege under this section shall not, with reference thereto, be denied them in any
9	manner for any purpose nor be discriminated against because of sex, race, color,
10	creed, sexual orientation or national origin.
11	(4) (a) "Authority" or "housing authority" means any of the public corporations
12	established pursuant to sub. (4) (5) .
13	(h) "Council" means the common council of the a city.
14	(i) "Elderly person" means a person who is 62 years of age or older on the date
15)	such on which the person intends to occupy the premises, or a family, the head of
16	which, or that person's spouse, is an elderly person as defined herein a person who
17	is 62 years of age or older on the date of the intent to occupy the premises.
18	(j) "Federal government" includes the United States of America, the federal
19	emergency administration of public works or and any agency, or instrumentality,
20	corporate or otherwise, of the United States of America.
21	(k) "Government" includes the state and federal governments and any
22	subdivision, agency or instrumentality, corporate or otherwise, of either of them.
23	(L) 1. (intro.) "Housing projects" include includes all real property and personal
24	property, building and improvements, stores, offices, lands for farming and

gardening, and community facilities acquired or constructed or to be acquired or constructed pursuant to a single plan or undertaking to do any of the following:

- 2. "Housing project" may also be applied to includes the planning of buildings and improvements, the acquisition of property, the demolition of existing structures and the construction, reconstruction, alteration and repair of the improvements for the purpose of providing safe and sanitary housing for elderly persons and all other work in connection therewith with housing for elderly persons. A project shall not be considered housing for the elderly unless it contains at least 8 new or rehabilitated living units which are specifically designed for the use and occupancy of persons 62 years of age or over.
- (m) "Mortgage" includes deeds of trust, mortgages, building and loan contracts, land contracts or other instruments conveying real or personal property as security for bonds and conferring a right to foreclose and cause a sale thereof of the real property or personal property.
- (n) "Obligee of the authority" or "obligee" includes any bondholder, trustee or trustees for any bondholders, any lessor demising property to the authority used in connection with a housing project or any assignee or assignees or such of the lessor's interest or any part thereof of the lessor's interest, and the United States of America, when it is a party to any contract with the authority.
- (o) "Real property" includes lands, lands under water, structures, and any and all easements, franchises and incorporeal hereditaments and every estate and right therein in an estate, legal and equitable, including terms for years and liens by way of judgment, mortgage or otherwise.

SECTION 367. 66.395 (3) (q) of the statutes is repealed.

NOTE: Repeals a provision that defines a state as the state of Wisconsin. The provision is unnecessary.

SECTION 368. 66.395 (3) (r) and (s) and (4) to (7) of the statutes are renumbered 66.1213 (4) (q) and (r) and (5) to (8), and 66.1213 (4) (q), (5) (a) and (c), (6), (7) (intro.) and (a) and (8), as renumbered, are amended to read:

66.1213 (4) (q) "State public body" means any city, town, incorporated village, county, municipal corporation, commission, district, authority, other subdivision or public body of the state.

- (5) (a) When the council of a city by proper resolution declares at any time hereafter declares by resolution that there is need for an authority to function in the city, a public body corporate and politic shall then exist in the city and be known as the "housing authority" of the city. Such The authority shall then be authorized to may transact business and exercise any powers herein granted to it under this section.
- (c) In any suit, action or proceeding involving the validity or enforcement of or relating to any contract of the authority, the authority shall be conclusively deemed to have become established and authorized to transact business and exercise its powers hereunder under this section upon proof of the adoption of a resolution by the council declaring the need for the authority. Such The resolution or resolutions shall be deemed is sufficient if it declares that there is such the need for an authority and finds in substantially the foregoing terms (no further detail being necessary) that either or both of the above enumerated conditions exist that the condition described in par. (b) exists in the city. A copy of such the resolution duly certified by the city clerk shall be is admissible evidence in any suit, action or proceeding.

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SECTION	368

1	(6) Section $\frac{66.40}{66.1201}$ APPLIES. The provisions of s. $\frac{66.40}{66.1201}$ (5) to (24)
2	(ag), (25) and (26) shall apply to housing authorities and providing housing for
3	elderly persons under this section without reference to the income of such those
4	persons.
5	(7) SECTIONS 66.401 66.1203 TO 66.404 66.1211 APPLY. (intro.) The provisions of ss.
6	66.401 66.1203 to 66.404 66.1211 shall apply to housing authorities and providing
7	housing for elderly persons under this section without reference to the income of such
8	those persons, except as follows:
9	(a) As set down by the federal housing authority in the case of housing projects
10	to the financing or subsidizing of which it is a party; or.
11	(8) NOT APPLICABLE TO LOW-RENTAL HOUSING PROJECTS. This section shall does
12	not apply to projects required to provide low-rental housing only.
13	SECTION 369. 66.40 (title) of the statutes is renumbered 66.1201 (title).
14	SECTION 370. 66.40 (1) to (2m) and (3) (intro.) and (a) to (c) of the statutes are
15	renumbered 66.1201(1) to (2m) and (3) (intro.) and (a) to (c), and 66.1201(1), (2), (2m)
16	and (3) (intro.), (a) and (c), as renumbered, are amended to read:
17	66.1201 (1) SHORT TITLE. Sections 66.40 66.1201 to 66.404 66.1211 may be
18	referred to as the "Housing Authorities Law".
19	(2) FINDING AND DECLARATION OF NECESSITY. It is declared that there exist in the
20	state insanitary or unsafe dwelling accommodations and that persons of low income
21	are forced to reside in such insanitary or unsafe accommodations; that within the
22	state there is a shortage of safe or sanitary dwelling accommodations available at
23	rents which persons of low income can afford and that such these persons are forced
24	to occupy overcrowded and congested dwelling accommodations; that the aforesaid

conditions described in this subsection cause an increase in and spread of disease and

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crime and constitute a menace to the health, safety, morals and welfare of the residents of the state and impair economic values; that these conditions necessitate excessive and disproportionate expenditures of public funds for crime prevention and punishment, public health and safety, fire and accident protection, and other public services and facilities; that these slum areas cannot be cleared, nor can the shortage of safe and sanitary dwellings for persons of low income be relieved, through the operation of private enterprise, and that the construction of housing projects for persons of low income would, therefore, not be competitive with private enterprise; that the clearance, replanning and reconstruction of the areas in which insanitary or unsafe housing conditions exist and the providing of safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations for persons of low income are public uses and purposes for which public money may be spent and private property acquired and are governmental functions of state concern; that it is in the public interest that work on such these projects be commenced as soon as possible in order to relieve unemployment which now constitutes an emergency; and the necessity in the public interest for the provisions hereinafter enacted of this section, is declared as a matter of legislative determination.

(2m) DISCRIMINATION Persons otherwise entitled to any right, benefit, facility or privilege under ss. 66.40 66.1201 to 66.404 66.1211 shall not, with reference thereto, be denied them in any manner for any purpose nor be discriminated against because of sex, race, color, creed, sexual orientation or national origin.

(3) DEFINITIONS. (intro.) The following terms, wherever used or referred to in ss. 66.40 to 66.404 shall have the following respective meanings In ss. 66.1201 to 66.1211, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

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1	(a) "Area of operation" includes the city for which a housing authority is created
2	and, the area within 5 miles of the territorial boundaries thereof of the city but not
3 3	beyond the county limits of the county in which such the city is located and provided
4	further that in the case of all cities the area of operation shall be limited to the area
5	within the limits of such the city unless the city shall annex annexes the area of
6	operation, but the area of operation of a housing authority shall. "Area of operation"
7	does not include any area which lies within the territorial boundaries of any city for
8	which another housing authority is created by this section.
9	(c) "Bonds" shall mean means any bonds, interim cortificates, notes,
10	debentures or other obligations of the authority issued pursuant to ss. 66.40 66.1201
11	to 66.404 <u>66.1211</u> .
12	SECTION 371. 66.40 (3) (d) of the statutes is repealed.
	Note: Repeals a provision that defines a city to be a city. The provision is unnecessary.
13	Section 372. $66.40(3)(e)$ to (q) of the statutes are renumbered $66.1201(3)$ (cm)
14	to (o), and 66.1201 (3) (cm) to (n), as renumbered, are amended to read:
15	66.1201 (3) (cm) "City clerk" and "mayor" shall mean the clerk and mayor,
16	respectively, of the city or the officers thereof of the city charged with the duties
17	customarily imposed on the clerk and mayor, respectively.
18	(d) "Commissioner" shall mean means one of the members of an authority
19	appointed in accordance with ss. 66.40 66.1201 to 66.404 66.1211.
20	(e) "Community facilities" shall include includes real and personal property,

and buildings and equipment for recreational or social assemblies, for educational,

health or welfare purposes and necessary utilities, when designed primarily for the

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- benefit and use of the housing authority or the occupants of the dwelling accommodations, or for both. 2
 - (f) "Contract" shall mean means any agreement of an authority with or for the benefit of an obligee whether contained in a resolution, trust indenture, mortgage, lease, bond or other instrument.
 - (g) "Council" means the common council or other body charged with governing the a city.
 - (h) "Federal government" shall include includes the United States of America, the federal emergency administration of public works or and any agency, or instrumentality, corporate or otherwise, of the United States of America.
 - "Government" includes the state and federal governments and any subdivision, agency or instrumentality, corporate or otherwise, of either of them.
 - (j) "Housing projects" shall include includes all real and personal property, building and improvements, stores, offices, lands for farming and gardening, and community facilities acquired or constructed or to be acquired or constructed pursuant to a single plan or undertaking (a) either to demolish, clear, remove, alter or repair insanitary or unsafe housing, or (b) to provide safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations for persons of low income, or for a combination of said (a) and (b). The term "housing project" may also be applied to both. "Housing projects" includes the planning of buildings and improvements, the acquisition of property, the demolition of existing structures, the construction, reconstruction, alteration and repair of the improvements and all other related work in connection therewith.
 - (k) "Mortgage" shall include includes deeds of trust, mortgages, building and loan contracts, land contracts or other instruments conveying real or personal

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	and cause a sale
1	property as security for bonds and conferring a right to foreclose and cause a sale
2	thereof of the real property or personal property.
3	(L) "Obligee of the authority" or "obligee" shall include includes any
4	bondholder, trustee or trustees for any bondholders, any lessor demising property to
5	the authority used in connection with a housing project or any assignee or assignees
6	or such of the lessor's interest or any part thereof of the lessor's interest, and the
7	United States of America federal government, when it is a party to any contract with
8	the authority.
9	(m) "Persons of low income" means persons or families who lack the amount of
10	income which is necessary (, as determined by the authority undertaking the housing
11	project), to enable them, without financial assistance, to live in decent, safe and
12	sanitary dwellings, without overcrowding.
13	(n) "Real property" shall include includes lands, lands under water, structures,
14	and any and all easements, franchises and incorporeal hereditaments and every
15	estate and right therein in an estate, legal and equitable, including terms for years
16	and liens by way of judgment, mortgage or otherwise.
17	SECTION 373. 66.40 (3) (r) of the statutes is repealed.
	Note: Repeals a provision that defines a state as the state of Wisconsin. The provision is unnecessary.

SECTION 374. 66.40 (3) (s) and (t) and (4) to (26) of the statutes as affected by 1997 Wisdomsin Act By, are renumbered 66.1201 (3) (p) and (q) and (4) to (26), and 66.1201 (3) (p) and (q), (4) to (8), (9) (intro.) and (a) to (f), (h) to (L) and (o) to (w), (10) (a), (b) (intro.) and 1. and (c) to (h), (11), (13) (a) 1. (intro.), a. and b., (b) and (c), (14) (a), (b), (d) and (e), (15) (intro.), (a) to (k), (L) (intro.) and 2. to 4. and (Lm) to (x), (16)

- 1 (b) (intro.), 1. and 2., (17) to (22), (24) (a) and (b) (intro.), 1. and 2., (25) (a) to (f) and (h) and (26), as renumbered, are amended to read:
 - 66.1201 (3) (p) "State public body" means any city, town, incorporated village, county, municipal corporation, commission, district, authority, other subdivision or public body of the state.
 - (q) "Trust indenture" shall include includes instruments pledging the revenues of real or personal properties.
 - (4) Creation of housing authorities. (a) When the a council of a city by proper resolution shall declare at any time hereafter declares by resolution that there is need for an authority to function in the city, a public body corporate and politic shall then exist exists in the city and shall be known as the "housing authority" of the city. Such The authority shall may then be authorized to transact business and exercise any powers herein granted to it under this section.
 - (b) The council shall adopt a resolution declaring that there is need for a housing authority in the city if it shall find the council finds that insanitary or unsafe inhabited dwelling accommodations exist in the city or that there is a shortage of safe or sanitary dwelling accommodations in the city available to persons of low income at rentals they can afford. In determining whether dwelling accommodations are unsafe or insanitary said the council may take into consideration the degree of overcrowding, the percentage of land coverage, the light, air, space and access available to the inhabitants of such the dwelling accommodations, the size and arrangement of the rooms, the sanitary facilities, and the extent to which conditions exist in such the buildings which endanger life or property by fire or other causes.
 - (c) In any suit, action or proceeding involving the validity or enforcement of or relating to any contract of the authority, the authority shall be conclusively deemed

evidence in any suit, action or proceeding.

to have become established and authorized to transact business and exercise its powers hereunder under this section upon proof of the adoption of a resolution by the council declaring the need for the authority. Such The resolution or resolutions shall be deemed is sufficient if it declares that there is such a need for an authority and finds in substantially the foregoing terms (no further detail being necessary) that either or both of the above enumerated conditions described in par. (b) exist in the city. A copy of such the resolution duly certified by the city clerk shall be is admissible

-258-

- (5) APPOINTMENT, QUALIFICATIONS AND TENURE OF COMMISSIONERS. (a) When the council of a city adopts a resolution under sub. (4), it shall promptly notify the mayor. Upon receiving such the notice, the mayor shall, with the confirmation of the council, appoint 5 persons as commissioners of the authority, except that the mayor of a 1st class city that has created a housing authority before May 5, 1994, shall appoint 7 commissioners, at least 2 of whom shall be residents of a housing project acquired or constructed by the authority. No commissioner may be connected in any official capacity with any political party nor shall may more than 2 be officers of the city in which the authority is created. The powers of each authority shall be vested in the commissioners thereof in office from time to time of the authority.
- (b) The first 5 commissioners who are first appointed shall be designated by the mayor to serve for terms of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years respectively from the date of their appointment and the 2 additional commissioners appointed by the mayor of a 1st class city under par. (a) shall be first appointed to terms of 3 and 5 years respectively. Thereafter, the term of office shall be 5 years. A commissioner shall hold office until his or her successor has been appointed and has qualified. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as other appointments. Three

commissioners shall constitute a quorum, except that in an authority with 7 commissioners, 4 commissioners shall constitute a quorum. The mayor shall file with the city clerk a certificate of the appointment or reappointment of any commissioner and such the certificate shall be is conclusive evidence of the proper appointment of that commissioner if that commissioner has been confirmed under this paragraph and has taken and filed the official oath before entering office. The council of a city may pay commissioners a per diem and mileage and other necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties at rates established by the council.

- (c) When the office of the first chairperson of the authority becomes vacant, the authority shall select a chairperson from among its members. An authority shall select from among its members a vice chairperson, and it may employ a secretary (, who shall be executive director), technical experts and such other officers, agents and employes, permanent and temporary, as it may require, and shall determine their qualifications, duties and compensation. An authority may call upon the city attorney or chief law officer of the city for such legal services as it may require. An authority may delegate to one or more of its agents or employes such powers or duties as it may deem proper of the authority.
- (6) Duty of the authority and its commissioners shall be under a statutory duty to comply or to cause compliance strictly with all provisions of ss. 66.40 66.1201 to 66.404 and 66.1211, with the laws of the state and in addition thereto, with each and every term, provision and covenant in with any contract of the authority on its part to be kept or performed.
- (7) Interested commissioners or employes. No commissioner or employe of an authority shall may acquire any interest direct or indirect interest in any housing project or in any property included or planned to be included in any project or have

any interest direct or indirect interest in any contract or proposed contract for insurance, materials or services to be furnished or used in connection with any housing project. If any a commissioner or employe of an authority owns or controls an interest a direct or indirect interest in any property included or planned to be included in any housing project, that person shall immediately disclose the same interest in writing to the authority and such the disclosure shall be entered upon the minutes of the authority. Failure to so disclose such the interest shall constitute constitutes misconduct in office.

- (8) Removal of commissioners. For inefficiency or neglect of duty or misconduct in office, a commissioner of an authority may be removed by the mayor, but a commissioner shall may be removed only after having been given a copy of the charges at least 10 days prior to before the hearing thereon on the charges and had an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel. In the event of the removal of any commissioner If a commissioner is removed, a record of the proceedings, together with the charges and findings thereon, shall be filed in the office of the city clerk. To the extent applicable, the provisions of s. 17.16 relating to removal for cause shall apply to any such removal.
- (9) Powers of authority (intro.) An authority shall constitute is a public body and a body corporate and politic, exercising public powers, and having has all the powers necessary or convenient to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of ss. 66.40 66.1201 to 66.404 66.1211, including the following powers in addition to others herein granted in this section:
- (a) Within its area of operation to prepare, carry out, acquire, lease and operate housing projects approved by the council; to provide for the construction.